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## REPLY TO WILSON NOTE COMES IN WIRELESS MESSAGE

German Government Declares  
Compliance With "the Propo-  
sition of the President in Re-  
gard to Evacuation"

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—  
A reply from Dr. Solf, the German  
Foreign Minister, to President Wilson's  
questions bearing on Prince Maximilian's  
peace proposals has been received  
here by wireless from Nauen.  
The text of this message is as follows:

BERLIN, Oct. 12, 1918.  
"In reply to the questions of the  
President of the United States of  
America, the German Government  
herby declares:

"The German Government has ac-  
cepted the terms laid down by President  
Wilson in his address of Jan. 8, and  
in his subsequent addresses on the  
foundation of a permanent peace of  
justice. Consequently its object  
in entering into discussion would be  
only to agree upon practical details  
of the application of these terms. The  
German Government believes that the  
government of the powers associated  
with the government of the United  
States also take the position taken by  
President Wilson in his address.  
"The German Government, in ac-  
cordance with the Austro-Hungarian  
Government for the purpose of bring-  
ing about an armistice, declares itself  
ready to comply with the proposition  
of the President in regard to evacuation.  
The German Government suggests  
that the President may occasion the  
meeting of a mixed commission for  
making the necessary arrangements  
concerning the evacuation.

"The present German Government,  
which has undertaken the responsibility  
for this step toward peace, has been  
formed by conferences and in agree-  
ment with the great majority of the  
Reichstag. The Chancellor, supported  
in all his actions by the will of this  
majority, speaks in the name of the  
German Government and of the  
German people.

(Signed) "SOLF,  
"State Secretary of Foreign Office."

## Victory to Be Peace Basis

President Wilson Is Expected So to  
Inform Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The official  
text of the German reply to President  
Wilson's inquiries was expected by  
the Swiss Legation to reach here  
some time on Sunday night. The  
press text, as sent out from the Ger-  
man wireless, was received by the  
legation on Sunday afternoon. Pub-  
lication of the official text will be  
withheld until released by the State  
Department, probably on Monday.  
Meantime, all discussion centered  
here through diplomatic channels on  
Saturday night.

Officials who comment upon this at  
all, agree in the view that it is not  
satisfactory and is far from giving the  
President the information asked for.  
There is a lack of genuineness about  
the answer that does not serve to  
dispel the thought that the protesta-  
tion of the sudden conversion of Ger-  
many to President Wilson's policies is  
but the offering of the opportunist.  
It is noticed that the note invites dis-  
cussion, and it is doubtful whether  
there will be any further parley.  
What the President has to say prob-  
ably will not be in the form of a  
note to Berlin, but will be compre-  
hended in an address to Congress.  
Pursuing this method of avoiding any  
direct dealings or negotiations with  
the German Imperial Government; he  
will be acting consistently with the  
position he took in his speech of Sept.  
27, when he said: "We are all agreed  
that there can be no peace obtained  
by any kind of bargain or compromise  
with the government of the Central  
Empires, because we have dealt with  
them already and have seen them deal  
with other governments that were  
parties to this struggle, at Brest-Lit-  
ovsk and Bucharest. They have con-  
vinced us that they are without honor  
and do not intend justice. They ob-  
serve no covenants and accept no  
principle but force and their own  
interest."

The reply is from one of the govern-  
ments which the President judges to  
be without honor, and it is considered  
here that, although the Chancellor de-  
clares the appeal meets the approval  
of the majority of the Reichstag, the  
impression is strong that the appeal  
is born more of a desire of the house  
of Hohenzollern to save itself from  
destruction than from any sincere de-  
sire of the German people to pursue  
the democratic ideas of government  
espoused by the President.

It is also noted, and this was an-  
ticipated, that the reply invites dis-  
cussion, for a long-drawn-out discus-  
sion is the very essential of a peace  
offensive, most of all when a great  
loan drive is in progress. The Presi-  
dent could only enter upon a discus-  
sion if he were convinced that he was  
dealing with a government that would  
keep its covenants and engagements,  
and one that represented the will of  
the people. And even then, it is  
pointed out, he would have as his  
purpose in any discussion to seek the  
basis for reaching a decision as to  
(Continued on page four, column one)

## FRENCH SENATE AND M. HUMBERT

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The  
Senate High Court has elected M.  
Peres president, owing to the resigna-  
tion of Senator Monis. M. Peres was  
instrumental in drawing up the report  
in the case against M. Malvy, the for-  
mer Minister of the Interior, who was  
banished from France recently, follow-  
ing his trial. Authorization to sus-  
pend parliamentary privileges in the  
case of Senator Humbert has been  
granted by the Senate Commission.

## GERMAN ATTITUDE TO HOHENZOLLERNS

Former Supporters Now Attack  
the Kaiser—Interest Centers  
on Whether Grand Fleet Will  
Attempt to Save Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—In  
a time like the present it would be  
easy to exaggerate the news which  
comes from Berlin, nor is it too easy  
to be quite sure of the value of the  
news. It seems tolerably sure, at the  
same time, that the fate of the Hohen-  
zollern dynasty is trembling in the bal-  
ance. A German, in a neutral coun-  
try, who has had exceptional oppor-  
tunities for studying the problem, de-  
clared a day or two ago, that the  
Kaiser could not possibly maintain  
his position on the throne, and that  
the only reason he had not abdicated,  
in an effort to save the dynasty, was  
because the succession of the Crown  
Prince would be an even more unpop-  
ular solution of the difficulty than his  
own retention of the crown. One way  
out, which naturally finds supporters,  
is the abdication of both the Kaiser  
and the Crown Prince in favor of the  
Crown Prince's eldest son, a boy of  
12 years of age. Whether Germany  
will submit to another Hohenzollern  
Emperor remains to be seen. With  
respect to the Kingdom of Prussia, a  
different condition of things alto-  
gether arises.

Even now the people of Germany do  
not know the true condition on the  
western front, or indeed on any of  
the fronts. When they learn, as  
they may any day, of the collapse  
which has already taken place, or  
when they hear of the further col-  
lapses which are destined to take  
place, it is difficult to say what their  
attitude will be. So far they have  
supported the dynasty, and are really  
equally responsible with it, but it  
will be a different thing altogether if  
the dynasty leads into a débâcle such  
as that of 1871 in France. It is then  
by no means impossible that there  
may be a revolution, though the re-  
volution is not likely to be quite so  
extreme, owing to the fact that fifty  
years of education have trained Ger-  
mans into a docility to authority which  
has never been realized in France.

The interesting thing is to see  
papers like the Münchener Post and  
writers like Friedrich Naumann, the  
apostle of Mittel-Europa, taking arms  
against the Kaiser. Such writers and  
papers are using language quite  
freely which would have been im-  
possible only a few weeks ago. Neither  
respect for the Kaiser, nor desire to  
stand by him characterizes these pa-  
pers or men, which is curious in such  
a man as Naumann, who has pushed  
harder behind the car which sent  
the Kaiser into the destruction of the  
world war than almost any other  
person.

One of the most interesting specu-  
lations is what will happen to the  
navy. Will Germany collapse without  
the Grand Fleet ever having put to  
sea? It never has put to sea since  
the day of Jutland, when it was an-  
nounced that it had destroyed the  
British Navy, but when, nevertheless,  
it returned hurriedly to port. Will it  
now be sent to sea, whether it likes it  
or not, and is the morale of the ships,  
which has always been inferior to that  
of the army, equal to the strain of  
accepting orders to go out, and fight?  
It is known that for a long time the  
U-boat crews have been mutinous, be-  
cause, owing to a shortage of men,  
they have only emerged from the man-  
hole of one U-boat, to cross a pier, and  
descend through the manhole of an-  
other. Therefore it is improbable that  
they are in a very good condition to  
go to sea. As long, however, as the  
power in Germany remains in the  
hands of the military clique, the navy  
may be forced to accept a decision it  
would never make on its own account.

The argument behind the navy going  
out is the extremely simple one that  
if it is to be handed over to the Allies  
at the end of the war, it may as well  
go out, and do as much damage as it  
can while it is still intact. That is  
the way the German is apt to argue,  
and it is the argument on which he  
is conducting his present land retreat  
by making the country through which  
he passes a desert. Nobody will be  
surprised, therefore, if before any ab-  
dication takes place, a despairing ef-  
fort is made to bolster up the throne  
by means of a naval victory.

## Lippe-Detmold Franchise

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—  
The Hamburg Nachrichten an-  
nounces that the principality of Lippe-  
Detmold, with a population of 150,000,  
is to be granted equal franchise with  
the province of an additional vote for  
men of a certain age.

## BULGARIAN LOSSES COMPEL SURRENDER

Brutal Treatment of Greeks by  
Bulgarians Proved on Recov-  
ery of Territory—International  
Inquiry Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SALONIKA, Greece (Friday)—Official  
information has been received  
here with regard to the importance  
of the task performed by the allied  
armies on the eastern front.  
Bulgaria had 267 battalions of in-  
fantry, which, with the other arms  
(artillery, engineers, and other aux-  
iliary corps) brought her total forces  
to 400,000 men. One hundred and  
ninety-two of these battalions were  
completely annihilated. A great num-  
ber of soldiers were left on the field,  
scores of thousands of prisoners were  
taken and the rest were dispersed.  
The remaining 75 battalions were  
composed of second class troops, and  
therefore no resistance could have  
been opposed to the victorious allied  
troops; consequently, realizing the  
terrible disaster she had experienced,  
Bulgaria chose the only opening left  
to her, to yield to the Allies.

The annihilation of the Bulgarian  
Army is the best proof that Bulgaria  
was forced out of the war and that  
the assumption of voluntary withdrawal  
from their former allies, the Teutons,  
was entirely misleading.

The Greek troops, according to the  
terms of the armistice signed between  
Bulgaria and the Commander-in-Chief  
of the allied armies at Salonika, are  
reoccupying the Greek provinces  
which, since the beginning of 1916,  
had been occupied by the Bulgarians,  
taking advantage of former King Con-  
stantine's treachery.

Official dispatches to the legation  
relate that Mr. Venizelos and the  
commander-in-chief of a Greek army  
corps have reached the first town  
evacuated. This is Seres. According  
to the Greek Premier, the condition in  
which he found the city is so ap-  
palling that no words can describe  
the horrors and atrocities committed  
by the Bulgarians.

The population of Seres was of  
23,000 inhabitants before the occupa-  
tion and hardly 6000 are left today.  
No woman or young girl has been  
respected, in one word, according to  
the official statement of the Greek  
Government. The German atrocities  
in Belgium could be considered child-  
play compared to what the miserable  
Greek population of East Macedonia  
have experienced.

Kavalla, which was a flourishing  
town, has been devastated.

The Greek Government is under-  
stood to be making an urgent appeal  
to its allies and the neutral govern-  
ments to have a representative sent  
on the spot so that they could realize  
by their proper means the havoc  
which has afflicted that part of Greece,  
her inhabitants and properties.

From 60,000 to 70,000 males have  
been deported into concentration  
camps in Bulgaria where the ele-  
mentary demands of humanity have  
been denied to them.

Further information states that the  
first Greeks deported by the Bulgarians  
at the time of the invasion were the  
priests, professors and "intellectuals"  
of note. Prayer books of the Greek  
church and instruction books of the  
Greek schools have been burnt and re-  
placed by Bulgarian books. Inhabit-  
ants have refused for many months  
to go to the churches, where the mass  
was celebrated in Bulgarian, or to  
send their children to the schools,  
where only Bulgarian is taught, and  
for this reason have been subjected to  
ferocious chastisement, the bastinado,  
and imprisonment.

The library of the Greek monastery  
of Saint Jean, rich in old and valuable  
manuscripts, has been entirely de-  
stroyed. Bulgarian soldiers teach  
Bulgarian to the Greek children in the  
cruellest manner. Night courses have  
been established to which Greeks are  
conducted by force. Captain Gheorghieff,  
commandant, with Bulgarian  
officers and functionaries enter Greek  
homes each night, outraging the  
women and young girls and carrying  
off valuables.

Captain Hadjileff, successor to Cap-  
tain Gheorghieff, to whom a rich  
Greek, Mr. Zarifopoulou, appealed for  
protection against the Bulgarian sol-  
diers about to break into his safe,  
went with a detachment to the house  
of Mr. Zarifopoulou and forced the safe  
himself. A rich Greek offered 60,000  
drachmes to the Bulgarians to save  
his daughter from dishonor.

The Greek Macedonian press and  
the Jewish papers of Salonika, pub-  
lishing long statements on the ferocity  
of the Bulgarians, implore the allied  
governments to open an immediate  
international inquiry; so that the lead-  
ers of the civilized peoples of the  
world may know, at the time of the  
peace negotiations, of the brutal con-  
duct of the Bulgarians toward non-  
Bulgarian peoples.

## Entente Delegates in Sofia

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A  
Berlin message states: that the French  
and English members of the Commit-  
tee of Control have arrived in Sofia  
and the Entente representatives, hav-  
ing demanded that Bulgaria shall guar-  
antee the exact fulfillment of her un-  
dertakings and having declared a mod-  
ification of the Cabinet desirable, the  
Cabinet will now consist of Messrs.  
Mallinoff, Llapetoff, General Litov and  
five others.

## REPUBLICANS OPPOSE NEW FINNISH KING

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—  
When the Finnish Diet yesterday  
elected Prince Friedrich Karl of  
Hesse, King of Finland, the Republi-  
cans did not vote or take any part  
in the election.

## TAKE JONESCU ON WAR SETTLEMENT

Rumanian Statesman Demands  
"Break-Up of Hapsburg Mon-  
archy" to Free Eastern Europe  
From German Influence

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—In  
an interview with The Christian  
Science Monitor representative today,  
Take Jonescu, the well-known Rumanian  
statesman, who is again in  
London, took a grave view of the  
situation which has developed during  
the past week. The moment is such,  
he said, that it is impossible to fore-  
cast what tomorrow will bring. From  
all one can see, Germany is entirely  
defeated and it is for the Allies to  
pursue the destruction of Germany's  
military and naval forces.

"I cannot imagine that the Allies  
would allow Germany to withdraw her  
troops safely, and would afford her  
the possibility of a new phase of the  
war should peace negotiations fail. I  
always thought and still believe that  
an armistice can be given before all  
conditions of peace have been signed  
and before their execution taken.

"In conditions of peace two things  
are paramount, and a third is imposed  
by a right sense of morality. The  
first is absolute withdrawal of German  
influence of any kind in what was  
once Russia; otherwise Germany, al-  
though defeated would have reverted  
to the Roman Empire. The second is  
the break-up of the Hapsburg Mon-  
archy, that is, the creation of entirely  
independent states to replace Austria-  
Hungary, which in the future would  
remain with only 16,000,000 inhabi-  
tants, 8,000,000 Germans and 8,000,000  
Magyars.

Conditions of peace must provide  
for an independent and united Poland,  
for an independent Czechoslovakia,  
for a united Rumania, and for  
Serbia united with the Jugo-  
Slavs. If that is not done and those  
nations receive only so-called auton-  
omy, which is merely a word, Ger-  
many would have won the war, as she  
would be mistress of Central Europe  
and of the Balkan peninsula; be-  
cause if Austria-Hungary is kept alive  
nothing and nobody can prevent the  
nations of the East of Europe from  
being under German influence, or  
rather under German hegemony."

"The moral condition is that Ger-  
many ought to pay for all damage,  
destruction and crime she has com-  
mitted in Belgium, in France, in Ser-  
bia, in Rumania, in Italy—everywhere  
where her armies and those of Aus-  
tria-Hungary, have plundered at will.  
After such slaughter, human con-  
science would never understand how  
Germany could remain unpunished  
and her victims without compensa-  
tion. I hope all these conditions will  
be fulfilled, as I believe in the right  
and in the sense of justice of the  
leaders of the allied nations.

"As for my own country, to talk of  
her restoration is nonsense. If she  
was merely to be restored, Rumania  
could have remained quiet and have  
enriched herself, like neutral countries  
instead of losing 800,000 of her people  
and practically all she possessed. I  
personally, was largely responsible  
for pushing Rumania into the war,  
knowing, I did that this was the  
will of the nation and that by entering  
the war for the cause of freedom  
against the Germans and Magyars, the  
war's real authors, we were doing  
what honor dictated.

"We wanted, and want, our national  
unity, that is union with the 4,000,000  
Rumanians who are enslaved by the  
Magyars. We have paid for that unity  
the high price, and we accepted the  
risk of losing everything and of all  
becoming slaves should the allied na-  
tions be defeated. But with the vic-  
tory of the Allies, it is a moral im-  
possibility for the Rumanian nation  
not to have national unity, and that is  
impossible without tearing from Aus-  
tria-Hungary those territories where  
Rumanians are in majority."

"The idea of giving to the Rumanians  
of Hungary so-called autonomy is  
absolutely contrary to the will of the  
Rumanian people, who want to be  
united in one single community and  
not divided in two. And to imagine  
that we Rumanians of free Rumania  
would acquiesce in our falling under  
the sway of the Hapsburgs, together  
with our brethren from Hungary, is  
to imagine that we are mad.  
"Once more I tell you," Monsieur  
Jonescu concluded, "I have no fear  
but that Rumania's unity will be one  
condition of peace, and that so much  
the more since peace conditions are  
to be largely dictated by the gener-  
ous American nation, who cannot  
ignore our right and our sacrifice."

## AMENDING CONSTITUTION

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—  
The German Federal Council adopted  
on Tuesday a bill to amend the  
Imperial Constitution, and another  
regarding the appointment of a deputy  
to the Chancellor.

## MR. BALFOUR DENIES GERMAN SINCERITY

British Foreign Secretary States  
That Recent Outrages Prove  
There Is No Change of Heart  
in the German People

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr.  
Balfour presided today at the English-  
Speaking Union's luncheon to Ameri-  
can editors. Many distinguished rep-  
resentatives of England and America  
were present, including Vice-Admiral  
Sims, Major Wrench, Major-General  
Biddle, and Sir Hamar Greenwood.

Mr. Balfour, proposing the toast of  
the guests, said their visit was happily  
timed to coincide with what they, he  
thought, might call the most favor-  
able moment in the military develop-  
ment of the situation. Great indeed  
was the change between March and  
October. He did not know that in any  
six or seven months of history so  
great and dramatic a transformation  
had taken place on such a heroic scale  
and concerning issues so momentous  
for the future of the world.

He did not pretend for a moment  
that their difficulties were over, or  
nearly at an end, but he was confident  
that the military success was not  
accidental or momentary, but repre-  
sented the Allies' growing strength,  
as compared with the enemies' wan-  
ing strength. If that were so, the  
problem concerning them was,  
whether they would use the victory  
within grasp for the best purpose for  
the moment, for the next few difficult  
years, and last but not least, for pos-  
terity.

Their allies must make a right  
peace, and he did not think that this  
was easy. Their opponents, who were  
attempting to change their constitu-  
tion, seemed to have no notion that  
what the Allies want is not so much  
a change of the formal apparatus of  
government, but of heart, and he  
asked whether there was the least  
sign of any material improvement in  
the enemy's disposition. Brutes they  
were when they began the war, and as  
far as he could judge, brutes they still  
remained. After indignation reference  
to the latest Irish Channel outrage, Mr.  
Balfour said he wished he could think  
these atrocious crimes were those of  
a small dominant military caste. He  
agreed that a caste directed the Ger-  
man policy, but it was incredible that  
crimes like this would be repeated  
month after month during four years,  
if it was not the population that com-  
mitted them.

Turning to the victories of peace to  
be accomplished after the war, Mr.  
Balfour said he believed there never  
was a shallower miscalculation than  
the German reckoning upon a break-  
up of the union of the great English-  
speaking people. We members of the  
English-speaking Union, he said, do  
not regard ourselves as missionaries  
and apostles of losing or difficult  
cases.

"We regard ourselves as simply  
embodying in an organization the real  
union which already exists and which  
is growing, and is of infinite benefit  
to the world, and which, to the infinite  
benefit of the world, I think, is des-  
tined to go on for generations."

He did not want to see the world  
molded into one form of culture, but  
while doubtless there would always  
be differences of outlook between the  
different branches of English-speaking  
peoples, there was, he believed, such  
a thing as the English-speaking method  
of looking at the great affairs of man-  
kind, and that outlook was of infinite  
value to the world's freedom and pro-  
gress. That could only be accomplished  
if there were inner harmony and affec-  
tion between the elements of all the  
(Continued on page six, column five)

## FRENCH CABINET AND RAIL CONTROL

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—As a re-  
sult of a cabinet meeting held at the  
Elysée, it has been decided to intro-  
duce a bill providing that for the  
duration of the war and for one year  
afterward railways shall be controlled  
by the government. The Minister of  
Public Works will have control over  
all systems of rolling stock and per-  
sonnel. Shareholders' dividends will  
be paid on the average for the years  
1915, 1916 and 1917.

## AUSTRIAN PLANS MADE TOO LATE

Announcement of National Au-  
tonomy Program Is a True  
Sign, It Is Said, of a Panic  
Among Vienna Ruling Circles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Prof. Thomas  
G. Masaryk, president of the Czech-  
Slovak National Council, has issued a  
statement declaring that the an-  
nouncement from Austria that plans  
for national autonomy are being laid,  
comes too late, and that Bohemia is  
merely waiting for the signal to rise  
in rebellion.

"News from Austria in the past few  
days," says the statement, "has been of  
a sensational character. When the  
Austrian Government, with the consent  
of the Germans of Austria, plans to  
carry out, in a hurry, national au-  
tonomy in Austria, it is a true sign  
that panic prevails among the ruling  
circles in Vienna.

"It is a deathbed reform, and it  
comes too late. It must be remem-  
bered that this attempted compliance  
with President Wilson's oldest de-  
mands for the freest opportunity of  
autonomous development for the peo-  
ples of Austria-Hungary does not come  
even up to the old standard of the Presi-  
dent, far less his present demands.  
All the pretended grant of national  
autonomy would be applied to the  
races of Austria alone, for the Magyar  
rulers in Hungary have manifested  
no desire to go, together with the Aus-  
trian half of the monarchy, and fed-  
eralize the whole empire. On the con-  
trary, Hungary threatens to secede  
from the dual monarchy so as not to  
be compelled to make the same con-  
cessions to its nationalities. In any  
case, the people of Austria-Hungary  
look no longer to Vienna for the satis-  
faction of their demands, but to Presi-  
dent Wilson."

## SPANISH CABINET TAKES FIRM STAND

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Friday)—The Span-  
ish Cabinet is understood to have held  
a highly important meeting yesterday  
at which Spain's international posi-  
tion was seriously considered. The  
government is reported as having de-  
cided to act firmly regarding the  
question at issue.

The Cortes will be convoked on  
Oct. 22.

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Le Temps  
learns that the Spanish Government  
has decided to seize German vessels  
amounting to 15,500 tonnage. The  
German Embassy has been invited to  
designate which vessels shall be  
seized. Should the embassy take no  
steps to fulfill the request before the  
evening of the 15th instant, the Span-  
ish Government will act in the matter  
without further delay.

## LAON CAPTURED BY ALLIED FORCES IN FORWARD SWEEP

Great Fires Behind German Lines  
Indicate Burning of Vast Stores  
Which Retreating Forces Can-  
not Carry Away With Them

War summary specially written for The  
Christian Science Monitor

The breaking of the Hindenburg  
line has precipitated the German ef-  
fort to retire from conditions varying,  
in some sections, from a practical rout  
to, in other sections, severe rear-guard  
battles, rather than mere actions.

## The Cambrai Breach

For the moment the Germans have  
dammed the Cambrai hole by hurling  
divisions of all sorts indiscriminately  
into it, to hold up Sir Douglas Haig's  
men at any cost. No less than 80 di-  
visions have been encountered in this  
one section of the line. And it is quite  
evident that some desperate remedy  
had to be taken if the line was not to  
be rolled up, north and south, incon-  
tingently.

## Von Ludendorff's Mistake

The question, however, that grows  
larger and larger every day is whether  
von Ludendorff has not waited too  
long. That he is recklessly sacrificing  
his matériel now is seen by the holo-  
causts all over the rear which are not  
totally composed of blazing villages.  
It is quite true that he is endeavoring  
to convert the country through which  
he retires into a desert, a proceeding  
which the German representatives at  
the peace council will have to pay for,  
when the time comes, but that does  
not account in itself for all that is  
taking place. The fact is that it has  
become absolutely impossible for the  
Germans to take their supplies with  
them, and that there has been nothing  
left to them save to destroy these  
stores to prevent their falling into the  
Allies' hands.

This is all the more serious as the  
question of munitions has by this time  
become one of the vital difficulties of  
the German High Command. Indeed,  
unquestionably one of the reasons  
why von Ludendorff is making such  
a tremendous effort to get his big guns, and that part of his  
matériel which is necessary to the  
fighting power of his army, to the rear  
before the crash comes. Still, strug-  
gle as he may, he cannot shake off the  
insistent pressure of Marshal Poch.  
No sooner had he retired from the  
Sulpe to the Retourne than the  
French were across the Retourne on  
his heels, and worse than this, were  
pressing up the banks of the Aisne in  
the angle above the point where the  
Retourne flows into it. This means  
that the German base at Rethel,  
which only a week ago was a consid-  
erable distance in the rear, is now  
only some seven and a half miles from  
General Gouraud's divisions on its  
front, and only eight and a half miles  
from his divisions on its flank. The  
important railway junction of Vouziers,  
just north west of the forest of  
Argonne, has also been lost, so that  
the whole of the German army from  
the eastern end of the Chemin des  
Dames to the Argonne forest is en-  
gaged in a desperate but useless effort  
to shake itself free.

## Laon

Meantime Laon, the hinge of the  
line, has fallen. On Saturday its last  
great bastion upon the north west, the  
town of La Fère, was stormed, whilst  
simultaneously its main defense to  
the east, the ridge along which runs  
the Chemin des Dames, was evacuated  
by the Germans in order to avoid being  
outflanked. The Germans held des-  
perately to Laon itself, which the  
French were not anxious to bombard,  
though that unfortunately may not  
have prevented the Germans from  
destroying it when they retired.

What the immediate loss of the  
great city will mean to the Germans  
it is hard at the moment to say. It  
was one of the positions in the Hin-  
denburg line which were considered  
impregnable. And for this reason the  
left of this line was rested upon it.  
Unquestionably it was a position of  
immense strength, and the utmost  
credit is due to General Mangin for its  
reduction. What intrenchments the  
Germans have constructed in the rear  
is not yet known, but the capture of  
the city means the complete turning  
of the Aisne position, and if by any  
chance General Mangin should prove  
to be able to drive through the line,  
as Sir Douglas Haig drove through at  
Cambrai, it would be simply all up  
with the German Army. Cut in two  
in two places, and open to four rolling  
up movements, it would be in the  
predicament of the French fleet in the  
Battle of the Saints, when Rodney  
broke the line in two places.

## Douai

All this, however, depends upon  
what lies beyond Laon. But what-  
ever may be in store here, the British  
are completely surrounding the city  
of Douai, with its network of railways  
through the coal districts. Douai may  
go at any moment, and thus it will  
be seen that the whole Hindenburg  
line has been splintered into atoms.  
Indeed scarcely a fragment of it now  
remains. And the Germans can hardly  
find new divisions to thrust into every  
hole. If General Pershing were at

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this moment to get through on the Meuse, there would unquestionably be nothing left of the German army at all.

### Political Warfare

What is going on now on the western front is, however, largely a political as well as a strategical battle. With the German peace efforts in the air, the High Command is perfectly well aware it must hold every inch of ground it can in order to gain the sort of treatment it is playing for. If the line should go to pieces before any terms were arranged, the whole German peace plan, in its present shape, would go to pieces with it. Therefore, word has gone out that no matter what the cost, the line must be temporarily held, partially for the purpose of saving the important matériel, and partially for the purpose of a trump in the political game.

### The Fall of Nish

Meantime away in the Balkan theater the strategical town of Nish has fallen to the Serbian forces. The position is one of immense strength. In the mountains, and the Austrians must have retired through it as rapidly as possible in their forced retirement to the Danube. The town was strongly fortified and surrounded with forts, and its capture brings the avenging Serbians within 120 miles of the Danube, Belgrade, and the Austrian frontier.

### COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday) — An official statement issued by the War Office tonight says:

"There is nothing new to report."

The German War Office issued the following statement today:

"On both sides of Douai and northeast of Cambrai we withdrew somewhat in Friday night's fighting."

"In the vicinity of Neuville the enemy in a strong attack penetrated our positions but was thrown back in a counter-attack."

"North of the Oise, strong enemy attacks were repulsed everywhere."

"East of the Meuse between Ormont wood and Waville and northeast of Beaumont, there was serious fighting yesterday, strong American attacks being repulsed."

"In the region of Nish we have retired to the heights north of that town, in accordance with orders."

"The enemy has occupied Nish."

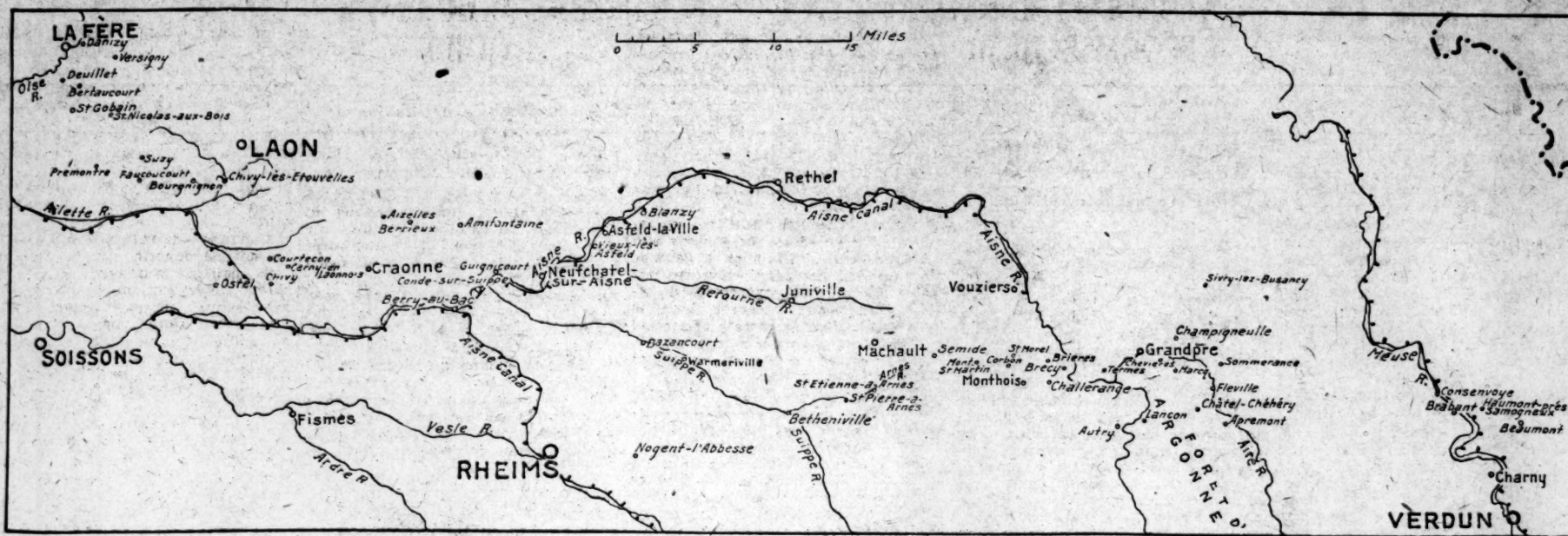
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday) — Today's German official statement follows:

"From positions to the west of Douai we retired to lines in the rear. The enemy followed slowly, and in the evening occupied the line of Vendin-le-Viel, Harnes, Henin-Lietard, and east of the Beaumont-Brebières railway."

"Northeast of Cambrai the enemy attacked between the Scheldt River and St. Vaast. The object of the attack which was launched here on a narrow front by British divisions, was to break through to Valenciennes. The intention was frustrated."

"The enemy succeeded in only obtaining a footing at Iwuy and on the heights to the east and southeast. Our counter-attacks, effectively supported by tanks, brought the enemy's assault here to a standstill. On the rest of this front we repulsed the enemy from our lines and inflicted heavy losses on his dense attacking waves."

"Violent partial attacks by British, American, and French divisions on both sides of Bohain were repulsed in front of our positions. There have



Rapid German retreat in the Laon hinge

Quickly following up their advantage in the capture of La Fère, Marshal Foch's troops have driven von Ludendorff's forces from Laon and important positions to the east. The Aisne region has been completely liberated.

been reconnoitering engagements on the River Oise.

"South of Laon we have evacuated the Chemin des Dames."

"In the bend of the River Aisne, between Berry-au-Bac and south of Vouziers, we have occupied new positions. Our movements which began several days ago, remained concealed from the enemy and were carried out according to plan."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Sunday) — Sir Douglas Haig in his official statement tonight says:

"Along the Selle River there have been local engagements."

"We enlarged our bridgeheads in the direction of Solesmes."

"We progressed on the west bank of the Selle from Haussy to Saulzoir."

"At Lieu-St. Amand there were local engagements, our forces taking some prisoners."

"We crossed the Seneffe Canal at Aubigny-au-Bac and took 200 prisoners, but were unable to maintain our positions in the face of strong counter-attacks."

"Northwest of Douai we held Courcelles-les-Lens, and Novelle-Godault, approaching the Haute Deule Canal line."

"On the whole front between Douai and Vendin-le-Viel we took numerous prisoners."

"East of the Escaut canal we have gained possession of Montreucourt village and have reached the outskirts of Lieu-St. Amand."

"In the Douai sector we have approached to within a few hundred yards of the town. We have captured Faubourg d'Esquerchin and the Douai prison and the greater part of Fiers."

"East of Annay we made progress along the south bank of the Haute Devre canal toward Courrières."

LONDON, England (Saturday) — Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight reads as follows: "There was local fighting today along the line of the Selle River between Le Cateau and Solesmes. Northwest of Solesmes steady progress has been made throughout the day toward the valley of the Selle."

"The enemy rearguards have been driven out of the villages of St. Vaast, St. Aubert, Villers-en-Cauchies and Avesnes-le-Sec. Farther north we

cleared the west bank of the Seneffe canal at Aulx and Corbehem, both of which villages are in our possession. We are closely approaching the line of the canal west of Douai."

"In the sector east of Lens we captured Montigny, Harnes and Annay. On the whole of this front there was sharp local fighting, in the course of which we inflicted numerous casualties on the German rearguards and took prisoners."

Today's statement says:

"The advance north of the Seneffe continued yesterday. We now hold the villages of Hamel, Brebières and Culny. Our troops are east of Henin-Lietard and are in the western outskirts of Annay."

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report beyond local fighting at certain points."

Last night's report says:

"Between Bohain and Solesmes the enemy is offering strong resistance on the line of the Selle River. Hostile attacks against positions held by us east of the Selle, in the neighborhood of Le Cateau, were repulsed. We took the village of Briastre."

"In the angle between the Selle River and the Scheldt Canal we captured Iwuy this morning and made progress on the rising ground east of the village. Strong counter-attacks in this area with the assistance of tanks were repulsed. West of the Canal de l'Escaut we captured Fressies."

"Following upon our deep advance south of the Seneffe the enemy is hastening his withdrawal from the strongly fortified position held by him north of that river."

"We have driven the enemy rearguards from the northern portion of the Drocourt-Quénant line, between the Scarpe and Quierzy-la Motte, and captured the villages of Sully-en-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Izel-les-Equerchin, Drocourt and Fouquiers."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Sunday) — The French War Office statement issued tonight says:

"We have captured Laon."

"Eastern theater: 'Serbian forces captured Nish on Saturday morning and have gained a footing on the heights to the northward of the city, taking four guns of 150 millimeter caliber and two mountain guns."

"French cavalry detachments have entered Belapalanka on the Nish-Pirut road."

"West of Morawa, Serbian troops have reached Prokople."

"In operations in upper Serbia, French troops have entered Pristina and Mitrovitza."

The French War Office today issued a statement which reads as follows:

"We took La Fère and have crossed the La Fère-Laon railway at Danizy and Versigny."

"Northward and eastward several villages, including Leserre, are affre."

"In the St. Gobain grove we occupied St. Nicolas-aux-Bois and Suszy."

"Italians have progressed north of the Ailette."

"Further eastward we hold a line through Aizelles, Berriex and Amfontaine."

"We have cleaned up the last of the nests in the Aisne loop."

PARIS, France (Saturday) — The French official communiqué issued tonight says:

"The battle engaged in the Champagne on Sept. 26 has terminated, after 17 days' fighting, in complete defeat of the enemy."

"The fourth army has achieved liberation of the Aisne region, reoccupying today 36 localities, where several thousand civilians were delivered from the yoke they have been under since 1914."

"The total prisoners taken by this army since the beginning of the offensive in the Champagne is 21,567 men, including 499 officers. More than 600 guns, 3500 machine guns, 200 mine throwers, hundreds of rail trucks and a big quantity of ammunition and matériel have been captured."

"To the left of the fourth army, the fifth army has pursued the retreating enemy across the Retourne until it has progressed about 10 kilometers."

"We hold Vieux les Asfeld, Asfeld La Ville and the southern borders of Baluzay."

"We crossed the Aisne at Guignicourt and Neufchâtel, advancing toward Mont de Prouvais."

"Between the Aisne and the Oise, the energetic pressure of our troops has forced the enemy in a new withdrawal. On the heels of the German rearguards we have reached the Ailette, which we are bordering north of Craonne."

"Further to the west our line runs through Chivy-les-Etouvillers, which is four kilometers from Laon, Bourgignon, Foucoudcourt, east of Premontré, east of St. Gobain and west of Berthaucourt and Deuillet."

Today's statement reads:

"The French this morning penetrated into Vouziers. They continued their progress along the entire Champagne front. They hold the general line of the Retourne and the road from Pauvres to Vouziers."

Last night's report says: "The Germans have been compelled to abandon their positions north of the Suipe and the Arnes on a front of 60 kilometers."

"To the north the advance at some points has reached a depth of 10 kilometers."

"The Franco-Italian troops are continuing their progress on the Chemin des Dames."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Sunday) — The War Office in a statement today said:

"There have been artillery engagements from St. Elvo to Montellio, also toward the Piave."

"We repulsed a sortie in the vicinity of Chiasso."

"In the Asiago vicinity at Branta was carried out patrol operations, capturing prisoners, together with some arms and munitions."

"Italian airmen bombarded Muglia on the gulf of Trieste."

ROME, Italy (Saturday) — Italian infantry parties at the confluence of the River Asa with the Gheppe, yesterday broke into the Austro-Hungarian trenches on Cima Trepezi, says the official statement issued today by the War Office. The Italians inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and took several prisoners.

The total number of prisoners taken by the Italians on the Asiago front yesterday was 491, including 10 officers. On the slopes of the Allisimo enemy patrols were repulsed.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
VIENNA, Austria (Sunday) — The official statement from the Austrian War Office, made public tonight, says:

"In Italy, the enemy did not renew his attacks."

"In seven communes in the Balkans we are retiring in accordance with orders, Nish being abandoned to the enemy."

"On the west front we are resisting American forces in the vicinity of Beaumont."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing in his statement for Oct. 11 reported as follows:

"Section A—On both sides of the Meuse violent counter-attacks and desperate resistances have failed to stem the advance of French and American divisions."

"We have taken Molleville farm, north of the Bois de Convoeyre. Our troops have passed through the Bois de Forêt and are before the villages of Landres-St. George and St. Juvin, which are in flames."

"An American army corps, operating with the British, has fought its way more than 10 miles through the enemy's defensive system and has captured more than 1900 prisoners since Oct. 5. Today this corps took the villages of Escaufourt, St. Benin and St. Souplet."

"Of the 8000 prisoners captured by the 1st American Army since Oct. 8, French units have taken 2300."

STATEMENT ON TRANSPORT OTRANTO

LONDON, England (Saturday) — Three hundred United States soldiers and 30 French sailors and 266 members of the crew of the Otranto have been landed at a port in Northern Ireland. Sixteen other survivors have been picked up at Lelau. All the names of the survivors are being cabled to Washington.

A British Admiralty statement issued today follows:

At 11 o'clock on Sunday the armed cruiser Otranto, Acting-Capt. Ernest Davidson in command, was in collision with the steamship Kashmir. Both vessels were carrying United States troops. The weather was very bad and the ships drifted apart and soon lost sight of each other. The torpedo boat destroyer Mounsey was called by wireless and by skillful handling succeeded in taking off 27 officers and 239 men of the crew and 300 United States soldiers and 30 French sailors. They were landed at a North Irish port.

"The Otranto drifted ashore on the Island of Ilay. She became a total wreck. Sixteen survivors have been picked up at Lelau. There are missing and it is feared drowned, 335 United States soldiers, 11 officers, and 85 men of the crew, including men with mercantile marine ratings."

"The Kashmir reached a Scottish port and landed its troops without casualties."

### WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Germans Abandon St. Gobain Massif Under Pressure of the Allies, While French Have Taken Ridge East of Laon

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Sunday) — It was authoritatively learned tonight that the whole of the St. Gobain massif has been taken by the allied forces.

The French are reported to have reached the outskirts of Laon. South and east of that city the Germans have evacuated the whole ridge they have been bitterly defending."

It is authoritatively learned that in the neighborhood of Laon the French advance extends in places for a distance of seven miles.

Coast Virtually Abandoned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday) — The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau understands that the Germans have now practically abandoned the Flanders coast after removing numerous big guns and sinking ships at the entrance to Zeebrugge and Ostend.

German Retirement Continues

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday) — The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns, at the time of writing, that the general German retirement continues from the North Sea to the Meuse and in the Le Cateau salient the retirement has become a retreat. It would appear that the Germans anticipate a grand attack by Marshal Foch and are determined to avoid it and Marshal Foch is equally determined to keep in touch and deliver the final punch. A retirement from the Flanders coast appears imminent and at Avesnes, east of Cambrai, the Allies are six miles from the Valenciennes-Hirson railway.

Serbian Reach Gorizia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday) — The Serbian official statement today said the Serbians had captured Selichivista Mountain and had reached Gorizia.

Allied Army Before Nish

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
CORFU, Corfu (Sunday) — The latest news of the military advance in Serbia is that the Allies have reached Kuzvingrad, a very important ridge halfway between Leskovatz and Nish, and commanding Nish from the south. Meanwhile, the Serbian Press Bureau announces that the departmental and

district authorities have been appointed, and that municipal authorities are being organized in the first four departments of Serbia.

In the former fighting zone and the region behind the lines, the situation is very bad, houses having been destroyed and the people being in great distress. Farther away, conditions are somewhat better.

The Bulgarians forcibly enlisted all men from 18 to 45, but many escaped. A statement issued subsequently by the Serbian Headquarters Staff, declares that the Bulgarians carried off everything. When the Bulgarians began their retreat from Oohrida, they took 5000 Serbian prisoners, whom they ruthlessly ill-treated or murdered on the way. Prisoners who escaped declared that only about 1000 of these prisoners crossed the Bulgarian frontier.

Captured German Orders

PARIS, France (Saturday) — Orders found on prisoners, says M. Hutin, show that the enemy was instructed to resist on the Suipe River front until the 13th at least in order to save all the matériel possible and to enable the adjacent armies to conduct an orderly retreat. General Gouraud's attack upset this plan, although the Germans had 25 divisions in the Champagne sector, 12 of which were fresh. The fear of being rushed caused them to decline battle. The Crown Prince has moved his headquarters from Mézières in hot haste.

British Aerial Operations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Sunday) — An official statement on British air activities of yesterday and issued tonight says:

"Our low flying machines dropped two and three-fourth tons of bombs on enemy objectives, despite a mist and rain. There were no operations by our air forces at night."

NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science-Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A bill has been introduced in the Senate providing for the addition of a Department of Education to the administrative machinery of the United States Government. The author of this bill, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, declared that the measure had the unequivocal support of the National Education Association as well as of the Association of American College Presidents. The bill which would make the head of the proposed department a Cabinet officer virtually contemplates a change of first importance in the educational policy of the United States. It calls for more cooperation between the federal government and the state governments in the field of education, and provides for the necessary money to carry out the new policy.

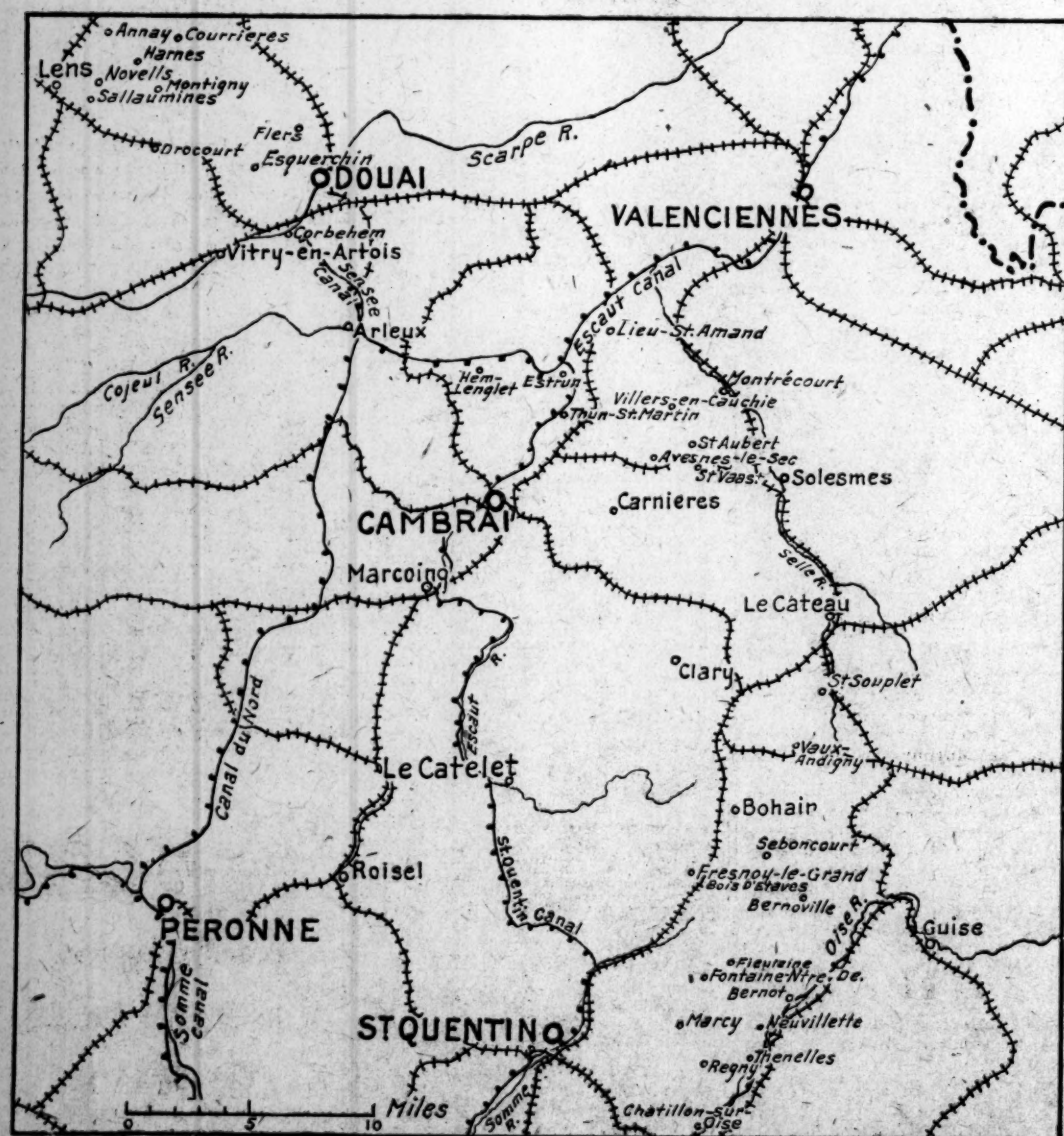
The supporters of this scheme contend that in the coming period of reconstruction nothing is of more importance than a broad and efficient educational policy in which the federal authority will work with the state authorities. This, they contend, would bring about a unified educational policy and tend to unify methods now divergent in the various states and with which the Commissioner of Education has not sufficient power to deal.

It is inevitable that the bill should meet with strong opposition from that element in Congress and especially in the Senate, which is strongly antagonistic to any attempts of the federal government to intrude on the local affairs of states. Moreover, the southern states are particularly jealous of their educational system which makes a strict division between the Negro and white child. If the bill passes, this barrier which has been heretofore impregnable, must be broken down.

FIJI INDIAN SCHOOL PLANNED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji — The sum of £1300 has been set aside by the government for the establishment of an Indian school at Natabua, Lautoka, Fiji. In discussing the matter at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council, the acting Governor stated that for the last two years the government has been considering what could be done to improve the educational facilities of the Indian population.



British advance east of L'Escaut Canal

Sir Douglas Haig's troops have gained possession of Montreucourt and reached the outskirts of Lieu-St. Amand. Further north, they have approached to within a few hundred yards of Douai and have captured Douai prison and the greater part of Fiers. Northeast of Lens, they have made progress in the direction of Courrières.

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## GENERAL COMMENT ON NEW PEACE DEMARCHE FROM BERLIN

(Continued from page one)

whether he should grant the request in the appeal and recommend to the Allies the appointment of plenipotentiaries. Incidentally, in that event, the Allies would reserve their right of freedom of action.

Public men consider it unthinkable that the President would undertake, at this time, any enterprise which might rob the enemies of Germany of the fruits of their victory.

The nation whose submarines shell women and children and whose soldiers destroy villages wantonly, is either to be crushed or is to surrender unconditionally, and it is to be prostrate before the bar of international justice where righteous judgment will be given.

It is believed the President will make short work of the incident and stop effectually this new effort of the German Imperial Government to deceive the world. The effect, in some measure, thus far, has been precisely as it was intended to be. It has encouraged the peace-at-any-price element in all Entente countries, and in the United States has made the Fourth Liberty Loan more difficult.

The proposal for a mixed commission to make arrangements for the evacuation of conquered and occupied territory is a new proposition not contained in the original appeal. It is noted, also, that no reference is made to the Imperial German Government, and the note itself carries the implication that the Reichstag suddenly has taken on peace-making powers, a prerogative that has always belonged to the Kaiser.

There are some senators who believe that Germany is on the point of surrendering unconditionally, to save the country from invasion. And, too, the Senate view is fully in accord with that of the President, that the Hohenzollern must be completely eliminated before a government can be secured in whose responsibility this country and the Allies can have confidence.

As an example of the effect produced, it may be stated that many of the larger newspapers on Saturday night and Sunday displayed the reply with page-wide headlines saying: "Germany accepts President's terms," whereas Germany merely says she does.

The President has returned to Washington, and when he speaks it will be to serve notice upon the country and the world that there must be no diminution of force until a complete victory is obtained.

## President Is Informed

## He Awaits Official Text Before Making Any Comment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Liberty Day, 1918, will go down in history as one of the most spectacular, widely significant days in New York City's experience. Thousands of people lined Fifth Avenue for hours watching the Liberty Day parade, in which the President of the United States marched; and they had hardly ceased cheering this parade when the cries of the newshoys announced the extra containing Germany's reply to the Wilson queries.

President Wilson received the unofficial text of this reply while seated in J. P. Morgan's box at the Metropolitan Opera House on the occasion of a concert for the benefit of Queen Margherita's fund for the blinded soldiers of Italy.

It was assumed when press copies of the reply were received early in the evening, that the President had already seen it. As a precaution, however, the Associated Press wired to the Opera House an inquiry as to whether Mr. Wilson knew of the reply. The answer was a negative one, and the text was immediately wired to the Opera House, where it was read by the President and Col. E. M. House. It was announced that the President would have nothing whatever to say until the official text had been received and studied. Mr. Tumulty then telephoned Washington and found that the official text had not been received there, although the unofficial text had.

## New York Amazed

## Comment on German Note by Two Foreign Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The German reply caused a great deal of amazement in this city. The consensus of opinion was that the situation required the most studiously careful consideration, and the necessity of pushing the war and the Liberty Loan to the utmost, regardless of any discussions that might result from the reply, was emphasized on all sides. It was pointed out that President Wilson, in his queries, had not intimated that Germany would be granted an armistice, and close observers also raised the question of what guarantees might be demanded of Germany that would insure the sincerity of her reply and anything like good faith that a possible armistice would be observed strictly by her.

Possibly the most prominent comment made on the reply here was that delivered by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, who, with his suite, arrived at the Vanderbilt Hotel from Washington on Saturday afternoon and attended the Globe Theater in the evening. From a box, in response to a Liberty Loan speaker's introduction, he said in part: "I think the best peace will be obtained by going on with the war. So far as peace is concerned, it is proper to say, speaking for myself and other officers here that it is not our business to discuss peace or to make peace, but to make war—not that we

do not want peace; we want it to come very much, but we believe we will get the best peace, and place the Germans where they ought to be, by carrying on the war vigorously."

Stephane Lausanne, editor of the Paris *Matin* and special representative of the French Government, said the Allies should beware of German tricks. He did not think that the military leaders would be satisfied of Germany's good faith if she should be granted an armistice after she had simply evacuated France and Belgium. Other guarantees would be necessary.

"The President," said Mr. Lausanne, "merely stated that he would not feel disposed to place a proposal for an armistice before the Allies before Germany had evacuated France and Belgium. He did not promise anything on behalf of the Allies. The offer, if it proves to be genuine, shows that Germany is very low. We must wait for the text."

The necessity for keeping up the Liberty Loan drive without relaxation was pointed out by Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, in a speech in which he said in part: "Germany is trying to obtain a victory over American morale. What Germany is watching for is not so much the total amount subscribed, but the number of subscribers. Should that number decrease at this time, the German Government would inform the divisional headquarters and spread throughout the land the news that the big bankers and financiers have furnished the money, and the American people are weakening."

Cyril Maude read the German reply as part of his Liberty Loan speech at the Empire Theater. He then emphasized the necessity for subscribing wholeheartedly to the loan, regardless of the reply, which he referred to as "this yellow paper."

## Colonel Roosevelt's Views

## Germany, He Declares, Should Know United States Is in War to Finish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—At a Liberty Loan meeting on Saturday night Col. Theodore Roosevelt said that Germany ought to be made to know that the United States is in the war to a finish, that it will accept nothing except the peace of overwhelming victory and that to obtain this it will fight up to its last man and its bedrock dollar.

"I emphatically believe," continued the speaker, "that we should finish this war now by fighting and not by conversation or note writing. I believe that we should accept from Germany nothing but unconditional surrender. I would not discuss peace proposals with Germany or her vassal allies. Let us first beat our foes to their knees and then ourselves say what the peace terms shall be. Our war aims should be complete surrender unconditionally."

"As for the peace proposals, I would discuss them only with our allies. In my judgment they should include the following points:

"In the first place we ought to keep the economic barriers high against Germany so she cannot flood our markets with her hoarded products and, moreover, we should reserve to this nation itself its entire liberty to handle its own tariff policies in its own interests. If it discriminates among outsiders it should discriminate for its friends and not its foes. "In the next place, we should obtain complete justice for all our allies. We ought not to be content merely with autonomy for the subject races of Austria or of Turkey. The Czech-Slovaks should be given complete independence, and so should the Poles, without any taint of German overlordship. The Italians of Austria should be joined to Italy and the Rumanians of Hungary to Rumania. The Jugoslav Commonwealth should be created. The Turks should be driven from Europe, the Armenians and Syrians given their independence and all the Greeks guaranteed their rights.

"France should receive back Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium should be restored and amply indemnified, and probably Luxembourg included within her limits. Russia should be freed from the German stranglehold. Ukraine, Lithuania, the Baltic provinces and Finland should be absolutely cleared of German influences, both military and economic. England and Japan should keep the colonies they have conquered. North Schleswig should be given back to the Danes.

"In other words, we should fight this war through to a finish. We should put an absolute end to the threat of German world domination, and instead of merely talking about future justice, we should bring justice now to all nations oppressed by Germany and her allies. As for a League of Nations, I should regard a proposal to include Germany, Austria and Turkey in it as on a level with a proposal to stop burglary and murder in New York by inviting all the burglars and gunmen to join the police force."

## Austrian Minister's Report

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Vienna message states that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Austrian delegation has been summoned to hear a report by the Foreign Minister.

## Canada for Dictated Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—"The western provinces demand a dictated, not a negotiated peace," said the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, on his return from a western visit today.

"No portion of Canada," he declared, "has made a greater contribution to the war than these four provinces, and this attitude toward Germany's

peace proposals and the further prosecution of the war is clear and unmistakable. They demand a dictated peace, dictated after the unconditional surrender of Germany, Austria and Turkey, dictated by the Allies, not in a spirit of revenge, but in the interest of humanity and of the future peace of the world; a peace which will insure restitution and reparation for the wrong and crimes committed, and an adequate guarantee against their repetition in the future."

## German Allies Agree

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Austria-Hungary and Turkey are stated to have informed the German Government that they accept President Wilson's terms. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung understands that a continuation of the peace demarche by the German Government will be made possible.

## "It Collapsed of Itself"

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Frankfurt message to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* states that Count Apponyi, leader of the Hungarian United Independent Party, approves the peace proposal and writes: "It is not we who bring about the Dual Monarchy's fall. It has collapsed of itself."

## Strikers May Be Freed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the impending manifesto for political offenses not committed from ignoble motives, would include the victims of the January strike, besides some well-known politicians.

## Minority Socialist Consulted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The *Telegraf* states that on the German Government's instructions, an official asked Herr Haase, the German Minority Socialist leader, what his attitude would be if, despite her peace offer, Germany were forced to continue war. Herr Haase replied that he could not see why Germany would have to continue war. If the government would only allow the entire German people to speak, the war would soon be over.

## Evacuation Not Discussed

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)

With the exception of the *Tages Zeitung* of Berlin, the German press generally, even the conservative organs, sees in President Wilson's note an upright desire to judge the situation objectively, and pave the way for peace, if an honorable peace shall appear possible.

The *Tages Zeitung* finds the note "utterly unacceptable" and hopes the German Government "will give a fitting answer."

The *Vorwärts* says: "When one says that one accepts a program as the basis for negotiation it is equivalent to saying that he accepts this program in its fundamental ideas as his own, and that only the details of its execution remain to be adjusted."

German newspapers generally abstain from a discussion of the question of invaded territory, as being a military and not a practical question. ZURICH, Switzerland (Friday)—Discussing President Wilson's response to Germany's peace note the *Frankfurter Zeitung* asks whether the President demands the evacuation of all the occupied territories, declaring that the result of this would be the delivery of those in the East to the Bolsheviks. Not here, not even in Poland, it declares, are the local forces strong enough to prevent this.

The Polish Government, the paper says, has already requested that the German troops remain as a police force and thinks that without doubt the Baltic provinces will do the same.

## "No Sincerity"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The London *Dispatch* today declared in strong terms that there is no sincerity in the German answer to President Wilson's queries.

Commenting editorially on the un-

official text of the reply as made public here, this newspaper also asserted that a suggestion from President Wilson would not stop the victorious assaults on the German armies.

"The Hun is lying," declared this newspaper. "He is being kicked toward Germany, but wants to walk at his own pace."

In answer to his suggestion of a mixed commission to consider evacuation, he should be told, to 'get out or go under; get out or pay back.'

"Don't let us be fooled. If the Huns think it is only necessary for President Wilson to suggest to Marshal Foch that he quit fighting, they have a disillusionment coming. It is good they have accepted President Wilson's 14 points, but the other Allies also have some points."

## German Views on Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Berlin message states that President Wilson's reply was considered by the secretaries of State in a ministerial council, with the military experts present. Von Ludendorff, whose impending resignation is rumored, was apparently among the latter, but von Hindenburg is not mentioned.

German newspaper comment bears evidence of instructions to emphasize the fact of the Kaiser's absence from the deliberations, but the Royal Council of all the German federal sovereigns is reported to have been held on Friday.

Berlin messages dispatched immediately prior to the publication of the German reply to the President, dwell on the possibility of opposition to the acceptance of Mr. Wilson's terms, and conveyed the impression that the German reply would be delayed. One such message stated that the meeting of the Reichstag had been postponed to permit of further discussion, while another stated that while there was a general feeling among the Reichstag majority parties that Germany might express readiness to evacuate the occupied territories, it was believed that much opposition from certain quarters would have to be overcome before the government was in a position to announce its standpoint publicly, and the next few days would put the new government to a severe test.

A further message reported that the conservatives had proposed the immediate convocation of the Reichstag to discuss the Wilson reply, while a semi-official message from Berlin, on Saturday declared that the report that the Austro-Hungarian Government had expressed to Germany its readiness to accept Mr. Wilson's conditions was without foundation. Meanwhile, a Berlin dispatch to the *Amsterdam Tyd* on Friday stated that the German Government would accept Mr. Wilson's terms, subject to an elucidation of their application, and offered to evacuate all non-Belgian troops from Belgium, while demanding a guarantee that peace negotiations should begin immediately after the evacuation, and that the Entente powers must abide by the certain conditions arising out of the technical situation. The dispatch added that Germany's general condition is that all the Allies must consider themselves bound by Mr. Wilson's declaration.

## The Hohenlohe Letter

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe states in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* that the publication of the letter from Prince Maximilian of Baden to himself is either a case of forgery or theft, and, in any event, is a manifest maneuver to upset the peace prospects. The Prince adds that the German Chancellor's attitude is, however, so clear and unequivocal that no reasonable person can doubt his sincerity.

## STREET-CAR FARES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Public Service Commission has granted the Anniston Traction Company this right to increase car fares to 6 cents over the entire system, with the exception of Oxford Lake line, where 10 cents may be charged.

## CONDITIONS LAID DOWN BY MR. WILSON

## Terms Specified as Fundamental to Peace Were Stated in His Message Jan. 8 and Speeches of Feb. 11, July 4 and Sept. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The conditions, which President Wilson has laid down in his message to the Congress of the United States on Jan. 8, 1918, and in his speeches of Feb. 11, July 4 and Sept. 27, 1918, as fundamental to peace, and which have been referred to in the peace note of Prince Maximilian of Baden, dispatched from Germany on Oct. 6, as well as in President Wilson's message to Germany on Oct. 9 and in the German reply received unofficially on Oct. 12, are as follows:

## Message of Jan. 8, 1918

"1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

"2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

"3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

"4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

"5. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined."

"6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire.

"7. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations for the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy."

"8. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with the other free nations. No other single act will serve as this

will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set, and 'demanded for the government of their relations with one another.' Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

"9. All French territory should be freed, and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years, should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in interest of all.

"10. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."

"11. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

"12. Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

"13. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

"14. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence should be guaranteed by international covenant."

"15. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

Speech of Feb. 11, 1918

"1. That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

"2. That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that,

"3. Every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for benefit of the populations concerned, and not as part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states; and,

"4. That all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or per-

petuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world."

Speech of July 4, 1918

"1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another, to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

"5. These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

Speech of Sept. 27, 1918

"1. The impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.

"2. No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

"3. There can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations.

"4. And more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

"5. All international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world."

## Borrow and Buy Bonds

It is evident from the figures of the net income of this country that there are not sufficient liquid funds to take up the Fourth Liberty Loan, and therefore that the balance must be made up by borrowing.

Everyone should consider this and use his credit at the bank to borrow to buy more bonds. Any bank will loan its customers at 4 1-4 per cent, without affecting their usual line of credit.

The Loan cannot be raised without this, so we urge everyone immediately to arrange to borrow, if necessary, to at least double his subscription.

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## GERMANS HOLD UP PRISONERS' TREATY

Government at Berlin Declines to Ratify Anglo-German Agreement Unless Guarantees Are Given for Prisoners in China

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The following statement is issued by the Inter-Departmental Committee on prisoners of war.

"The German Government has now communicated, through the Netherlands Government, its decision not to ratify the Anglo-German agreement for the exchange of prisoners, unless guarantees are given against the deportation or internment of Germans in China. It has been informed that the British Government cannot give way on this point, but that, subject to this condition being withdrawn, it is prepared to ratify the agreement.

"In view of recent information as to the continued maltreatment by Germany of British prisoners of war behind the lines and in the salt mines and elsewhere, the government has determined to take drastic steps with a view to bringing these proceedings to an end. It has accordingly called upon the German Government forthwith to redress the grievances complained of, and in particular; firstly, immediately to remove all British prisoners to a distance of not less than 30 kilometers behind the firing line; secondly, to afford proper and humane treatment to the prisoners in occupied territories and elsewhere; thirdly, to permit representatives of the Netherlands Government forthwith to visit and inspect occupied territory behind the German lines with a view to ascertaining whether the grievances complained of have been redressed; fourthly, to undertake that no British prisoner shall henceforth be employed underground in salt mines; and fifthly, to adopt, and undertake to carry out, Articles 28 to 59 of the recent Hague Agreement which contain a humane code for the treatment of prisoners of war.

"The German Government has been notified that unless within four weeks, this being the period of notice stipulated by the Hague agreement of 1917, these requirements are accepted, and the British Government is satisfied by the reports of the neutral representatives that the necessary action has been taken, the Government will take, in concert with their allies, such measures of reprisal as they may deem necessary for compelling the German Government to treat prisoners of war in their hands in accordance with the rules of international law and with the practice of civilized nations. In any case, the British Government will hold Germany responsible for the unlawful and inhuman treatment of British prisoners in its hands, and will take all steps in its power to insure that persons guilty of these misdeeds shall be punished for their misdeeds. The nature of the further reprisals which may have to be taken will be considered in consultation with our allies.

"Steps are also being taken for securing better treatment of our prisoners in Turkish hands, and instructions have been given to General Allenby that, in the event of an armistice being concluded with Turkey, the immediate and unconditional return of British prisoners should be required. The text of the Hague agreement will be published at once, together with further reports by Mr. Justice Younger's committee on the treatment of prisoners of war by the enemy, containing evidence of maltreatment of British prisoners both by Germany and Turkey."

## HUNGARIAN JEWS SUFFER PERSECUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Zionist Organization of America has just received from one of its confidential correspondents a description of how, taking advantage of the fact that all the Jews of the town were assembled at divine worship, the police of the Hungarian town of Maramoros Sziget surrounded the synagogues and, rushing indoors, arrested all persons whose papers were not in order. When the chief rabbi and representatives of the Jewish community went to the prefecture to protest, they were driven off at the point of the bayonet.

The correspondent says that the anti-Semitic movement in Hungary continues to assume increasing proportions. All recommendations of the higher authority and of conspicuous political personages in favor of the restoration of civil peace are fruitless, and the anti-Semitic movement has infected even the political and military authorities.

## NEW GAS FIELD IN LOUISIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

MONROE, La.—The wells already drilled in the gas fields near Monroe prove that the field is not less than 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. Eighteen wells have been drilled, producing on an average of from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 cubic feet each every 24 hours. It is claimed that the quality of the gas ranks high in heat units and is rich in high-grade carbon and gasoline. Five large carbon factories have recently been built.

## FUEL RESTRICTIONS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Fuel Controller of Canada, C. A. McGrath, has been making a searching investigation into certain industries in Canada, with a view to ascertaining if it were

possible to restrict still further the consumption of fuel. His survey embraced the industries connected with clay products, building stone, enamel and sanitary ware, the result being that the Fuel Controller has come to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable to take any step to further restrict fuel consumption by these industries. This decision was arrived at owing to the fact that, as the result of war conditions, decrease in production of these industries ranged from 50 per cent to 75 per cent, and that many plants in Canada, east of Lake Superior, have been unable to continue operations owing to lack of orders. The sewer pipe output dropped 40 per cent, building brick nearly 80 per cent, pressed brick 54 per cent, the comparisons being with the three pre-war years. The enamel-ware industry has practically ceased manufacturing, and is now diverting its operations to turning out material for munition plants, railways and other war industries. The same may be said of the stone-producing plants of Canada, which are now engaged in turning out raw materials for essential war industries and agricultural limestone for fertilizing purposes.

## TZECHS PREPARING DETAILS OF STATE

Vienna Messages Declare That Complete Organization for Tzech Autonomy Is Ready

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Vienna messages to the German papers declare that the organization of the Tzech State has been worked out to the smallest detail, the leaders having drafted all the regulations and prepared the necessary instructions for the introduction of national railway and telegraphs and currency systems.

## Dutch Slaves' Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Jugo-Slavs in Holland held their congress on Sunday for the first time and unanimously passed a resolution adopting Dr. Trumbitch's program. It was resolved to send a telegram to the president of the Jugo-Slav committee in London stating that the Dutch Jugo-Slavs would follow the London committee line of conduct.

## Jugo-Slav Autonomy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Berliner Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent reports that the Jugo-Slavs, like the Tzechs, appear to have taken all measures for the formation of an autonomous state.

## MR. BAKER RETURNS FROM TRIP ABROAD

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War of the United States, arrived here on Sunday aboard an American transport. A number of returning soldiers were aboard the transport, which made a most satisfactory trip, according to statements by members of the crew.

In Secretary Baker's party were General Haines, in charge of the army embarkation, and John D. Ryan, head of the American Aviation Service.

Secretary Baker who left at once for Washington, issued a statement in which he said, in part:

"My trip abroad was principally for the purpose of arranging further co-operation in the matter of shipping for troops and supplies. It was entirely successful, and a complete understanding was reached which assures the American army adequate cargo tonnage for its support."

## CALL FOR NEGROES FOR NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first call for Negroes for the navy has been issued. Georgia's allotment is 100, and Maj. Joel B. Mallet, officer in charge of the Selective Service Law in Georgia, has notified local boards of the number they are expected to furnish. The Negroes will be used for loading coal and will be assigned to duty at Charleston, reporting Oct. 22.

## U-BOAT PLANS OF ENEMY DISCLOSED

Sir Eric Geddes Gives Warning of Intensified Campaign of Ruthlessness—High Praise for the American Navy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in a statement paying tribute to the part played in the war by the American Navy, disclosed that plans of the enemy for what may be the final intensified U-boat campaign of ruthlessness are known and that the Allies are prepared to meet it.

Warm praise was given by the British First Admiralty Lord to the American naval units of all classes, including the air contingents, operating in the war zone. It was after a description of work done by the destroyers that he said:

"What I have said of the destroyers applies in no less degree to your submarines and your chasers. Their unrelenting and constant harassing of the enemy has helped to bring the enemy submarine to its present position in which we can confidently say that it is now held, though not yet mastered."

"I lay great stress on these words. A great renewed effort on the part of Germany is impending. We know it and its extent. We face it with that knowledge and with the steadfast courage of our seamen it will be met."

Sir Eric spoke of peace, but only to say in referring to his pleasure at being in America at a time when the allied forces are winning all along the line and reaping the fruits of sound naval strategy, that his policy and his advice to others is not to be deluded by hopes of an early peace, but always to be prepared for two years more of war.

As an example of what sea power has done, he said seven American soldiers and their equipment have landed in Europe every minute of the night and day during the past three months.

Through the fine work of American shipbuilders, he added, the United States now is able to transport more than 50 per cent of her soldiers in American ships manned by Americans. When the United States Army first began to move overseas it was carried largely by British vessels.

"In speaking of the United States naval forces," said Sir Eric, "I do so with the great advantage of having seen most of them personally in the course of the last 18 months, and I can assure the public that the morale and efficiency is absolutely on the top line."

"Your battleships are worked with our own grand fleet with the most perfect coordination and efficiency. Your cruisers are working with us in the White Sea, North Sea, Atlantic and Mediterranean, and I have seen them and admired their efficiency in all these places. It is to them, as well as to the gallant little destroyers, working with the corresponding forces of all the Allies, that the success of the convoy system is due."

"It is the convoy system which balked Germany when she adopted the inhuman and ruthless method of submarine warfare, considered inconceivable and contrary to all the noble traditions of the sea before the war, but which we now accept as one of the outward signs of the devil, which has to be eliminated before Germany is fit to take her place as an honorable member of the League of Nations in whatever form that oft-discussed organization may finally shape itself."

"Germany reckoned to end the war last year by cutting the sea communications of the alliance and by the reduction in tonnage; the dissatisfaction of the German nation with the result of their criminal effort is due in very great measure to the convoy system, but it is due also to the allied efforts to trap and hunt the submarine on passage and to harass it on station."

"At the present moment the United States and Great Britain have become the main bases of supply for the armies in Europe, and in order to insure these lines of communication being safeguarded and kept open very efficient naval protection is required."

"The large proportion of merchant shipping which brings these supplies must necessarily be American and British, and consequently the Anglo-American zone of naval operations—which may be considered to include the Atlantic, North Sea and their coastal waters—is therefore the area

with which we are most vitally concerned, though of course the American and British forces are helping to police the trade routes of the Mediterranean also, in conjunction with our French, Italian, Japanese and Greek allies, whose work and cooperation is altogether admirable. In that service a Brazilian naval contingent is on the point of taking part.

"Turning now to your destroyers, I know that you all appreciate what demands the present conditions of sea warfare impose upon this type of craft. Day and night, winter and summer, they scour the seas, either hunting the submarine or keeping a careful watch over the valuable human lives, equipment and transports entrusted to their care to escort. I have both traveled in and been escorted by American destroyers and I know their high standard."

"I cannot close this very brief appreciation without expressing on behalf of the Board of Admiralty and the Royal Navy our affection, in many cases personal, and our admiration of your officers and men, who, side by side with us and the other Allies, are keeping open the sea communications of the alliance, are reducing the enemy's fleets to impotence, and have driven his commerce from the seas."

"One of the most striking visible manifestations of the unity of purpose and the unity of method which I have had was afforded me when, at the request of Admiral Benson, I stepped from his room at the Navy Department into the chart room, where the great charts of the world show the allied naval situation at a glance. "It was necessary for me here in Washington to ask for explanation. I had seen such a chart in every detail on the walls of the British Admiralty a week ago, possibly a month before that, a similar one on the walls in the French Ministry of Marine, and some months before that on the walls in the Italian Ministry of Marine. Representatives of each of the allied navies are at home and welcome comrades in every other admiralty."

"Since the beginning of the war the British Navy has escorted overseas to and from all theaters of war some 15,000,000 men belonging to the armies of the British Empire, and the loss has been one-thousandth part of a man per hundred carried, from all causes, marine risks or enemy action, and it is our purpose and our pride to maintain and reduce that percentage in the great flow of young manhood across the Atlantic."

"You have had losses at sea, and you will have more losses at sea. I know that they will be faced with the fortitude shown by all the Allies in this great struggle of right against wrong, and based upon the justice of our cause and the inflexibility of the allied purpose."

## SOCIALISTS FAVOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

National Congress in Paris, However, Supports the International—Longuet Party Leads

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—As was presaged in the tone of the meeting of the Seine Socialist Federation, the national congress of the party has been swamped by the old minority, now the majority, led by M. Jean Longuet. The internationalist resolution proposed by M. Longuet was passed by 1528 votes, as against 1212 given to M. Renaudel.

The resolution declared that the party, while in favor of national defense, strongly supported the International, denounced all collaboration with the bourgeois class, and demanded the holding of an international Socialist conference; that the party should take an antagonistic attitude to any government continuing to oppose the meeting of the International, and any government holding negotiations with conservatives, admitting an imperialistic program, overlooking acceptable peace proposals, or showing an unfriendly disposition to the working class and its organizations.

The resolution concluded with a declaration that it empowered its representatives to use all means in their power, including a refusal to vote credits, against conservatism, both at home and abroad, and condoned the operations begun in Russia and Siberia demanding for all peoples the right to govern themselves.

## LUXEMBURG AND ROYAL BETROTHALS

Recent Announcement Regarding the Princesses Antoinette and Charlotte Indicates German Leanings of House of Nassau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—For some time past, there has been considerable doubt as to the attitude really taken up by the Court of Luxembourg toward Germany. In the early days of the war, reports were sufficiently plentiful which appeared to show that the Grand Duchess was by no means in sympathy with the German invader. Many stories, indeed, were told which indicated an attitude just the reverse and Germany was represented as exercising over Luxembourg a tyranny which was resented to the uttermost not only by every Luxemburger, but most of all, by the Grand Duchess and her immediate following. It has been clear, however, for a considerable time past that the people of Luxembourg and their rulers were by no means in agreement on this question, and all doubts were set at rest, quite recently, when it was announced that the Princess Antoinette, a sister of the Grand Duchess, was betrothed to Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria. Since then another sister of the Grand Duchess, the Princess Charlotte, has been betrothed to Prince Felix of Bourbon Parma, younger brother of the Empress of Austria, and it is now made abundantly clear that the Grand Duchess is no longer at pains even to conceal her attitude.

To those who have followed affairs in Luxembourg with any care, recent developments, of course, have come with no surprise. The Luxemburger post office with curious indiscretion some time ago allowed the situation to be made plain when information leaked out as to the exchange of telegrams full of sympathy between the Kaiser and the Grand Duchess. The situation in Luxembourg, moreover, as between the Court and the people has been interesting for some time as a proof of how utterly alienated the house of Nassau really is from the people over which it rules. The Luxemburger himself is bitterly opposed to the German, and the treatment which his country has received at the hands of the Germans since 1914 ought to be, it would be imagined, sufficient to insure the people against any sympathy being extended to the German invader by its government. In 1914 the whole of the little State was overrun by the Germans. All its resources were commandeered, its laws were suspended, and its trade taken over, whilst any Luxemburger was liable to be deported without trial at the discretion of the German High Command. It mattered little to Germany, of course, that in adopting this policy she was violating two treaties, that of 1867, which provided for the "eternal neutrality" of the Grand Duchy, and the treaty of 1902, whereby Germany engaged never to employ the Luxemburger railways for the transport of troops and war matériel.

These facts, however, do not seem to have influenced the court. The recent betrothals of the two sisters of the Grand Duchess cannot be explained on any other basis but that of pure policy. Anybody who is acquainted with the situation finds no difficulty in

reading between the lines, and in seeing that the aim of Germany, in which the Nassau family are engaging to help, is to secure that Luxembourg shall be welded to Germany in strong dynastic bonds, and that her entrance into the political sphere of Germany after the war shall be assured. Luxembourg, as was made clear in recent dispatches from Paris, is not acquiescing in the matter without protest. As soon as the engagement of the Princess Antoinette to Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria was announced, the majority in the Luxembourg Parliament demanded explanations of the government, which preferred to retire rather than give a reply. The whole population of the Grand Duchy was hostile to the projected marriage and it was said Parliament might make representations to the Grand Duchess requesting her to annul the betrothal, pointing out that the people of Luxembourg regarded it as a violation of Luxembourg's neutrality.

The subject of the betrothal and the attitude of the Grand Duchess toward her people was dealt with in a strongly worded article appearing in the Amsterdam Telegraaf. "For some time past," it stated, "it has been no secret that the relations between Luxembourg and the German Court were never more hearty; then came the visit of mount von Hertling and it was plain enough that in the difficult moments which Germany is now experiencing the Chancellor would not come to Luxembourg to bandy empty compliments."

"The result of his visit has surpassed the worst forebodings. The betrothal is an assurance given by the Nassau family in case the fortunes of war should definitely turn against Germany. A pact has been formed by which the Grand Duchy is to enter the German political federation after the war, and in return Germany in the peace negotiations will protect the dynastic rights of the Grand Duchess against the wrath of her people and the justice of the Allies. The Grand Duchess has betrayed her people by ignoring and spurning their honor. Both they and the Allies will not forget this when the great day of justice arrives."

## JAPAN TO HOLD ARMY MANEUVERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—It is announced that the Japanese grand military maneuvers will take place as usual about the middle of November. The first, second, seventh, eighth, thirteenth and fourteenth divisions of the Japanese Army will take part and for the time being will be organized into army corps. Aviation will play an important part, the Japanese military aviation corps having been engaged in tests for some time past with a view to the autumn maneuvers.

## IMPORTANT POST FOR A CANADIAN OFFICER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Brig.-Gen. Jack Stewart, the Canadian railway contractor, who for the past three years has been in command of the Canadian railway troops, and who himself equipped and took over a battalion, has been promoted to the position of Director-General of Construction for the British Army.

He will have charge of the railways and docks on the British front and area.

## "NECK AND NECK" WITH SUBMARINE

Mr. Winston Churchill Warns Against Permitting Germans to Accumulate Undersea Strength

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—At a luncheon at Leeds on Thursday, Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, after announcing that for a week past the discharge of shot and shell upon the enemy had risen to over 12,000 tons daily, said they were dealing with a crafty enemy who still was disposed of enormous resources and they must be careful to make sure he did not escape too easily from the consequence of the crimes for which he had been responsible.

Solely on grounds of justice and common prudence the Allies must insist that those who chose the exact time and manner for the war should not be the same as those who chose the exact time and manner for it to end. Even if the Germans evacuated France and Belgium the Allies would not have full security that the enemy would accept the terms indispensable to them. Even if the Germans were able to withdraw from their present difficult and dangerous position and make safe and uninterrupted retirement to their own frontier, it by no means followed that the Allies would have sufficient guarantee that the Germans would interpret their peace terms generally stated as the Allies themselves were forced to do. That seemed to him a point which fully justified allied leaders and President Wilson in proceeding at every stage with utmost caution regarding appeals for peace and an armistice. The enemy was so ready to make, now that for the first time the fortune of the field had turned against him.

There was another danger not to be overlooked because it was or might conceivably become a very grave one. At present they had the submarine warfare under control and were now running neck and neck with the submarine, in which they were beating it month by month. It would be a grave danger if, during a prolonged period of negotiations the Germans were able to accumulate submarine strength, because then the neck and neck character of the race might be altered. They might reach a period in which the Germans released a very large number of submarines and thus obtained complete power to interrupt the Allies' ocean communications. Hence, however great their desire for peace, however honorable their intentions toward the German people as a whole, it would be the height of imprudence to neglect to secure effective guarantees that these dangers would not be sprung upon them as a result of a long and baffling period of peace negotiations.

## NOMINATING PETITION FILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—Benjamin B. Hilliard, Democrat in Congress representing the Denver district, has filed papers as an independent candidate to succeed himself at the coming election. Mr. Hilliard, owing to his attitude on the war in Congress, was repudiated at the recent Democratic primary in Denver. Under authority of the election law, he has filed a nominating petition signed by 300 citizens.

## Mandel Brothers

Furriers—Chicago

## Late furs—distinctively ultra smart

So well selected were the furs, there is no garment made from them that falls short of perfection; and so advantageously were the furs bought, we can quote selling prices of the most extraordinary interest.

### Taupe muskrat coat, \$150

A singularly smart model, with shawl collar and deep cuffs, and belt all around. This coat in 30-inch length.

### Natural muskrat coat, \$140

A coat 36 inches long, with border of muskrat all around, shawl collar, deep cuffs, and your choice of fancy linings.

### Taupe nutria coat, \$200

The nutria is of select quality; collar and deep cuffs are in newest style. 36-inch. Choice of fancy linings.

### Natural nutria coat, \$165

A most attractive model with shawl collar and deep cuffs; a variety of fancy linings; 30-inch; style illustrated.

### Hudson seal coat, \$240

Made on newest lines, with large skunk collar and cuffs, also belt all around. 30-inch. Choice of fancy linings.



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Correct models at prices as low as the finest grade is sold in any city or town in this country.

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## UNITED EFFORT ON LOAN REQUIRED

Half-Way Mark Not Yet Reached, but Leaders Are Confident—Comparisons Are Made With Former Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It will require a great and united effort on the part of the American public to push the \$6,000,000,000 loan over the top by next Saturday night. Less than half of it has, so far, been subscribed and the conditions that have been hindering the complete success of the loan still prevail. There is a realization, however, that they must be fought and overcome and that the United States cannot afford to stand before the world derelict in this important matter of furnishing funds to help end the war.

New workers are coming to the front to help with the house-to-house canvass that is taking the place of the meetings that had been planned. Instead of mass enthusiasm, dependence will not have to be placed on indefatigable individual effort and the aroused sense of responsibility of the people. To whatever end the present peace talk may lead, America and her allies will be in better shape to reach a satisfactory goal with the necessary money in hand and the thoughts of the people cleared by the consciousness of having made ready for every contingency.

From every district the leaders report confidently that the deficit now existing in their quotas will be made up before the expiration of the allotted time. The New York district, which still has more than \$1,200,000,000 of its quota to raise, calls attention to the fact that in the last week of the second loan it sold almost \$1,000,000,000 worth of bonds, and in the last six days of the third loan \$575,000,000 worth of bonds. By putting a little more effort into the campaign, it can sell \$200,000,000 worth this week, and announces that it will sell until the last minute.

Reports from the Liberty Day sales have not been received at the Treasury, except a few scattered returns. These show gains on that day for the New York district of \$9,000,000; Chicago, \$27,000,000; Cleveland, \$22,000,000; San Francisco, \$19,000,000; Philadelphia, \$16,000,000, and Kansas City, \$14,000,000.

### President in Parade

Great Liberty Day Demonstration in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After having attended the theater on Friday night, and subscribing for \$2000 worth of bonds there, President Wilson on Saturday entered the great Liberty Day parade, and marched on foot down Fifth Avenue, amid continuous cheering. His appearance as a parader, smiling and bowing to the thousands along the way, for the second time during the past year, gave impetus to the local loan campaign, and helped to make the parade perhaps the most significant the city has ever stood for hours watching.

The President was accompanied, on foot, by Rear Admiral Grayson, his aide; Brig.-Gen. George R. Dyer, commander of the New York National Guard, and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President. He carried an American flag and was in the best of humor, remaining perfectly calm when a man, at Fifty-first Street, rushed out, under the stress of emotion, to shake hands with him, only to be taken in charge by the police and sensationalized in the evening papers into an assault.

The President marched ahead of detachments of the American fighting units. The parade also included wounded American veterans from France, blue-jackets, soldiers and sailors representing the various allies, the hosts of labor, floats commemorating labor's part in the war, thousands of women war workers, captured war trophies, and, overhead, more than a dozen aeroplanes.

The international significance of the parade was apparent to all. Passing down through the forest of flags representing the 22 allied nations, and including representatives of all those allies and visible proof of practically every phase of America's participation in the war, it was a pageant of worldwide meaning, and it is no exaggeration to say that only one procession can ever equal it, and that will be the hosts that will tramp down the avenue when the war being fought by all of Saturday's paraders and spectators, is won.

On Sunday, using horse-drawn carriages, President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. House and Admiral Grayson went from the Waldorf Astoria Hotel to the Grand Central Station, where they took a train for Riverside and were the guests of Cleveland H. Dodge, later returning to New York and starting for Washington.

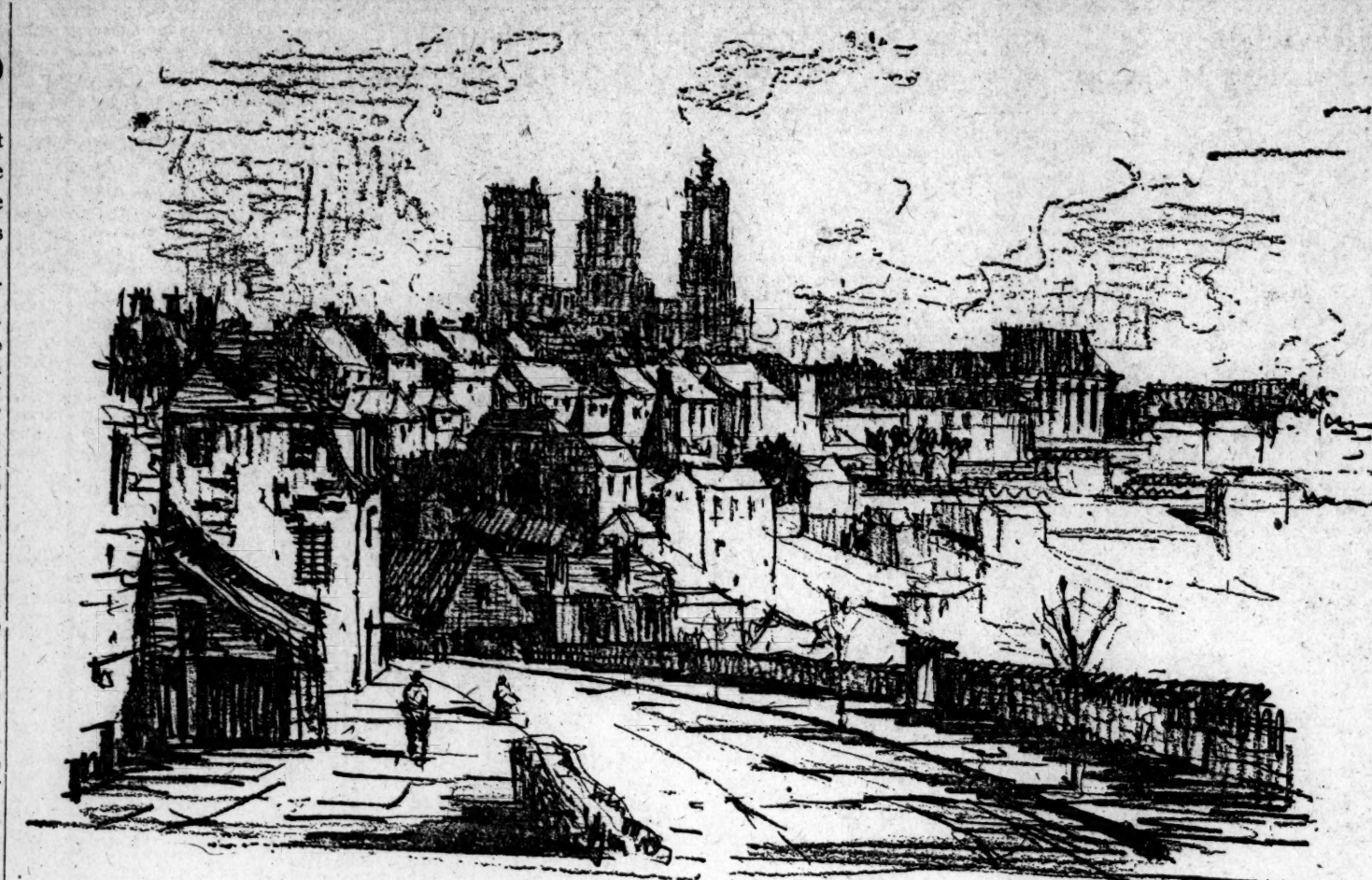
### Before Altar of Liberty

Messages From Premier Orlando and Gen. Diaz Read on Italy Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Saturday was Italy's day at the Altar of Liberty, and messages from Premier Orlando and General Diaz were read.

Premier Orlando wired, in part: "On this day all Italy in spirit is transported across the ocean, which



Laon and her Cathedral

## CITY AWAITED A LIBERATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Laon, dominating the plains of Picardy from the height of her steep, isolated rock, 650 feet above the level ground, is a military prize that is of the greatest importance, commanding what is called the "trouée," or gap of the Oise and the highways and railroads leading to Paris.

For the third time since the early part of the last century, Laon has endured the bitterness and humiliation of German occupation, and for the third time she has known the happiness of the hour that freed her. From the shady promenades that crown her great limestone rock, on the site of the old medieval ramparts, one can imagine her citizens peering westward toward St. Quentin and the forest of St. Gobain, to see if, perchance, they could distinguish the khaki and horizon-blue of the liberators.

At Laon, in 1814, Napoleon attempted to reorganize the remnants of his Waterloo army, but in vain, for after a siege of 15 days the city was compelled to surrender to Blücher. Again, in the disastrous year of 1870, Laon heroically barred the way to the German avalanche toward Paris. Again she had to capitulate, not omitting, however, to exact the price of admission from the unwelcome guest: as the Germans marched into the citadel an indignant private of French engineers blew up the powder magazines.

In war time Laon prides herself perhaps most on her fine military defenses, consisting of inner works on the eminence on which she is built, and of groups of forts that connect her with Rheims and with the Aisne and insure her important position in the triangle of fortresses she forms with La Fère and Rheims. In peace time her chief glory is her cathedral. Notre Dame of Laon is one of the most famous Gothic cathedrals, its west front, consisting of three porches, the central one surmounted by a fine rose-window, being second to Notre Dame of Paris only in purity of type. The cathedral of Laon is built on the usual cruciform plan, but the choir terminates in a straight wall instead of in an apse. Of the six towers calculated for in the original design, only four are complete, the square central one forming a lantern within the church. The distinctive feature of the towers is the belfry with which each is surmounted, openworked, and decorated with gigantic sculptured figures of oxen, symbolizing the days of construction when ox-teams transported the building material from the plains up the steep hill of Laon. Commenced in the middle of the Twelfth Century, Notre Dame of Laon was not finished until 1225. Its loveliness, that places it foremost in the history of Gothic architecture, is enhanced by matchless specimens of Thirteenth-Century stained glass. The bishop's see of Laon was permanently done away with by the lawmakers of the Revolution and the bishop's palace, another fine Gothic edifice, is now the Hotel de Ville. The municipal library is renowned for its rich collection of manuscripts.

The hill on which Laon rests is singular in shape, being divided into two branches, one of which supports the town with the cathedral and the citadel, the other a quarter, called des Creuttes, built around the abbey of St. Vincent. It is difficult to associate the depression between these two eminences, with its smiling, garden and vineyard-clad slopes with the rumble of cannon and the tramp of marching armies. That small green valley speaks of the peace and prosperity that were the share of Laon before the German came and which the great events of the present are about to restore to her.

Everywhere it is shown that the less well-to-do men are carrying their share, while the more fortunate neighbors are not."

### Message From General Pershing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In reply to a cable message informing him of the united efforts of church congregations on behalf of the Liberty Loan, General Pershing has cabled:

"Let your faith in the cause of freedom and democracy and in the men fighting in France be measured by your willingness to subscribe to the fourth Liberty Loan. We of the A. E. F. are counting on you."

### Second District Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the first 12 days of the Liberty Loan campaign the Second Federal Reserve district subscribed \$562,275,150, or 31.2 per cent of its quota. To obtain its quota the district must raise at least \$176,817,835 every day this week.

### BRISBANE WISCONSIN PURCHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arthur Brisbane, purchaser of the Evening Wisconsin, one of the oldest newspapers of Milwaukee, takes possession on Monday. Mr. Brisbane denied he had bought the Milwaukee Free Press and the Milwaukee Daily News. The man who represented the owners of the Wisconsin in the deal just closed was Theodore Kronshage, acting president of the Free Press Corporation. W. H. Park, who retired as editor of the Wisconsin, was formerly part owner of the Daily News.

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### PRESIDENT AGAIN AT CAPITAL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson arrived in Washington on Sun-

day evening. He was accompanied here by Col. R. M. House. The President and Colonel House were engaged in conference during the return journey. Although it was stated that no comment would be made until the official text of the German reply was received, they were discussing the official text of the German reply.

## DENUNCIATION OF LEINSTER SINKING

Press and Public Men Denounce Outrage—Nationalist Papers Are Specially Emphatic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The utmost indignation is expressed in the London press at the latest outrage of the German U-boats in sinking without warning the Irish mail steamer Leinster, whilst on her way from Kings-town to Holyhead. The Daily News, which, hitherto, has shown marked pacifist tendencies, declares that to talk peace with the Germans whilst they are murdering women and children would be "nauseating mockery," and insists that the Kaiser even if he were disposed to abdicate, should not be allowed to escape a criminal's responsibility even in this way.

Many public men have given expression to their views. Sir Edward Carson insists that a necessary preliminary to any discussion on peace should be the handing over to justice of the "authors of this diabolical crime"; whilst Lord French has issued a stirring appeal to the Irish people to rise as one man to bring retribution for German barbarity.

The Irish press, both Nationalist and Unionist, denounces the German outrage in the strongest possible terms. Nationalist papers are indeed specially emphatic. The Irish Independent declares that the determination of the Irish people to exact retribution for a "crime so horrible" will not exhaust itself in "idle and vapid denunciation." It should, it insists, "powerfully stimulate recruiting throughout the country."

LONDON, England (Saturday)—All the London newspapers today were filled with indignant condemnation of the "cold-blooded murder and massacre" in the sinking of the Channel steamer Leinster by a German submarine, which is described as one of the most shocking pieces of wickedness in the German record.

Committed at the moment when Germany is talking peace, the immediate effect of this outrage, it is pointed out, will be completely to defeat Germany's purpose, for it is now obvious there has been no real change in government, or, if so, the new German authorities are ineffective.

No notice, therefore, the newspapers say, can henceforth be taken of anything uttered or written by Chancellor Maximilian except "unconditional surrender."

Sir Edward Carson, head of the War Aims Committee, writes to the press asking that the government insist, before any further notes are received from German sources, that the authors of this "diabolical crime should be delivered up and brought to justice."

The Daily Mail says: "Every German submarine and merchantman must be surrendered as one of the peace conditions."

The Daily News, with equal energy, calls for punishment of the German criminals. It says that to talk peace while Germany is thus murdering women and children would be a nauseating mockery. The newspaper adds that the "abdication of the Kaiser would not satisfy the Allies, for that criminal's responsibility cannot be cast off like a worn-out coat."

Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in a message to the Irish people, says he is certain the Irish will rise as one man to help bring swift retribution to the people who employ such barbarous methods of warfare.

## MR. BALFOUR DENIES GERMAN SINCERITY

(Continued from page one)

great English-speaking communities, and if there could have been any doubt that that union of heart was not destined to be permanent, those doubts were surely dissipated by recent events. Nothing drew people closer together than the consciousness of great deeds done in common, of a great service to humanity carried out with brotherly cooperation. That consciousness they all had in the highest measure, and it would grow, and history would preserve it. It had become part of their national and international traditions and would make happier, easier and far more glorious that union which they existed to promote.

That was the union based upon mutual respect, common love of freedom, common opinion, common laws, and common literature.

Vice-Admiral Sims, who followed Mr. Balfour, said it was very important that the American people should be well informed concerning what was taking place on this side. Hitherto they had not been too accurately informed. The British Grand Fleet, he declared, is the foundation stone of the cause of the whole of the Allies. It is a pity the truth about Great Britain's astonishing efforts in the war has not been published in America yet. General Biddle said he wished to thank the British people for everything they had done for the hundreds of thousands of American soldiers who had passed over here.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Vice-Admiral Sims, speaking yesterday at Lord Northcliffe's luncheon for visiting American editors, said that the average number of enemy submarines operating against merchant ships and transports across the Atlantic was about eight or nine, but that sometimes it ran up to 12 or 13. That was all the enemy could keep out at a time, he declared.

Around the British Isles, he said, about 3000 anti-submarine craft were in operation day and night. Of American craft there were 160, and it was about the same in the Mediterranean. The British grand fleet continues to come out of port whenever it wants to, and goes wherever it pleases around the North Sea. It is enabled to do so simply because it is surrounded by an area carefully patrolled by screens of destroyers, within which it would be suicide for a submarine to show its nose.

The convoy system is nothing else than a grand fleet of merchant vessels surrounded by a screen which makes it dangerous for a submarine to make an attack. There are 5000 anti-submarine craft in the open sea today, cutting out mines, escorting troops and merchant vessels and making it possible for the Allies to win the war.

American Editors Entertained  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Lord Northcliffe entertained the American editors visiting the allied countries at a luncheon in Printing House Square yesterday.

## BELGIAN SOCIALISTS DEMAND REPARATION

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The committee of the Belgian Socialists Federation has reported to the main body a resolution unanimously adopted by the committee and by delegates of the Belgian Workmen's Federation, in which the policy is asserted of territorial defense and the elimination of all imperialistic aims. The resolution demands the liberation of Belgium and reparation for the damages it has suffered. It invites all the Belgian workers everywhere to organize themselves with a view to their return to their own country, to assure the safe-

guarding of the nation and of the interests of the working classes.

The resolution declares in favor of political liberty in Belgium and the free development of both the languages spoken there, with the elimination of all national agitation within the country's borders. It concludes by sending fraternal greetings and expressions of admiration for all those fighting for the liberation of the land.

## IRELAND AND THE COMING ELECTION

United Irish League Appeals to People to Unite on Some Practicable and Attainable Object

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—After a joint conference yesterday, the Irish Party and the National Directory of the United Irish League issued a long statement, appealing to the Irish people to enter on the coming election united on some practicable and attainable object, and to stand by the policy of Parnell and Davitt.

The manifesto claims that the Irish Party have won all that has been won for Ireland since 1879, whereas the Sinn Fein policy is manifestly calculated to play the game of Ireland's bitterest enemies, and certain to lead the nation to defeat and disaster.

Regarding the Sinn Fein leaders' appeal to the Peace Conference, the manifesto states that the Irish Party will be prepared to submit Ireland's case to the Peace Conference if necessary. It is, however, becoming every day more manifest, the statement declares, that Ireland's chance of getting any hearing at its deliberations will depend mainly on the goodwill of America and the influence of the Democratic and Labor forces in Great Britain and the Dominions.

The conference passed unanimously a resolution welcoming President Wilson's public declarations, and another warning the government against enforcement of conscription.

## CHURCH AND SCHOOL HELD AS NECESSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—The decision of Governor Carl E. Milliken that churches and schools should be regarded as necessary assemblies, and that the question of their continuing their usual sessions should be acted upon in that light by local authorities, caused many churches in Maine, which were closed a week ago, to resume their services on Sunday.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Governor Milliken said: "I felt it my duty to call to the attention of the local authorities the necessity of drawing a distinction between the essential and non-essential assemblies in dealing with health conditions. It seemed to me that churches and schools should be kept open as long as possible, in fact, that they should be the last and not the first to be closed."

"I sought to make it plain that the authorities in each of the cities and towns should act solely on the prevailing conditions, and that wherever possible the usual essential gatherings and occupations be allowed to continue in order that the daily life of the people might be kept as near the normal as possible."

The decision of Governor Milliken had the support of the State Board of Health, and was generally accepted by the local authorities throughout the State. In fact, many of the local boards of health found it difficult to close any of the churches and schools, owing to the provisions that such action must have the approval of a Justice of the Supreme Court. The officials at Sanford in the southwestern part of the state secured such an approval, and churches in that town remained closed.

## DUTCH MINISTER AT BERLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Berlin message states the Chancellor received the Dutch Minister on Tuesday.

## WAR REFUGEES ARE BEING CARED FOR

Food Reaches Archangel for Returning Russian Prisoners—Red Cross Working Over Vast Denuded Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several thousand tons of food have been purchased from an appropriation of \$1,511,233 from the American Red Cross for the Russian prisoners who have begun to return from the Austrian prison camps. The ship bearing this food has now reached Archangel.

The work of the American Red Cross Commission had to stop in Russia proper when the Germans made their advance and political and industrial chaos demoralized the country, but the great field in Eastern Siberia immediately absorbed the efforts of the members and taxed their resources. Supplies and personnel were sent from Tokyo and the wounded Tzchecho-Slovaks who were being brought back into Vladivostok were taken care of. Americans in Osaka, Peking, Tokyo, Shanghai and Manila have answered the call for personnel and supplies.

Twenty thousand refugees are now living in tents and freight cars along the Chinese Eastern Railway, west of Harbin, destitute and with the severe Siberian winter before them. More are coming, and the Red Cross must take care of them. Up to present, \$4,273,200 has been spent in Siberia and \$2,807,919 in European Russia.

In what is left of Serbia, the Red Cross help took up, for the most part, the work of supplying seeds and agricultural implements to enable the people to cultivate the soil, what there is of it left to them. In this way, not only will they be able to feed themselves, but to care, at least in part, for refugees in other districts. On Kosovo Day, the Serbian national day, a gift of \$50,000 was made to the Serbian Red Cross as a memorial tribute.

Many of the Armenians who escaped from the Turkish massacre are in large refugee camps at Port Said, and here one of the commission's units is working distributing supplies and organizing industrial service. Another unit is stationed at Jaffa, where there are 3400 refugees.

## GERMANY TO PAY FOR BALLOON OUTRAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Friday)—Germany has promised Switzerland compensation and punishment of the guilty in connection with the balloon incident.

## "NO CHANGE OF HEART"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Sir John Simon, in opening the Walthamstow war memorial, said that despite as was the desire of the whole world for peace, he could not think there was any real evidence of a change of heart in Germany, when one came face to face with the terrible sinking of harmless passenger ships. If those who controlled German policy desired to give the world an earnest of their intentions, let them announce they had henceforward abandoned the horrible policy of submarine slaughter.

## ENEMY ALIENS ARE REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Investigations conducted by the naturalization officers here have permanently barred 70 disloyal enemy alien residents of St. Louis from becoming citizens of the United States. In the majority of these cases it has been clearly shown that ulterior motives prompted most of them in asking for citizenship. In some instances the desire to retain a position seems to have been the impulse in asking for citizenship.

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## SOCIALISTS ADOPT JUNKER ATTITUDE

Neo-Marxian Writer Conceives  
Germany As a Revolutionary  
State Defending Itself Against  
Reactionary England

Previous articles on this subject have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 7 and 8.

III  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Having completed his presentation of Germany as the revolutionary and of England as the reactionary protagonist in the present upheaval, Herr Lensch proceeds, in one of the most noteworthy passages in "Three Years of World Revolution," to argue that this fact "proves how little the question as to whether a country is to be characterized, from the standpoint of historic development, as revolutionary or not has to do with its constitution, be it liberal or republican, monarchic or autocratic."

"Or, better expressed," he continues, "our conceptions of liberalism, democracy, and so on, originate from the world outlook of English individualism, for which only a state with weak state authority was a liberal state, and which regarded and branded every limitation of militarism and autocracy an outcome of personal freedom as a result of its constitution, be it liberal or republican, monarchic or autocratic."

"The character of the German State, different by reason of the German past, is alien and incomprehensible to the capitalistic world in which the point of view of English individualism prevails, and denizens of that world delight in defaming it. In reality, this modern presentation of young capitalism, precisely because it is new, is superior to organic democracy to the old aristocratic conception of society of Liberal individualism. Moreover, a counter-effect here intervenes. The fact that the young German Empire was able to develop itself in so short a time into a pattern of capitalistic development admits of no unfavorable conclusion as to its social constitution; on the other hand, the rôle which Germany plays as the representative of a higher economic organization will react upon its internal constitution and abolish the reactionary impediments that survive from the past."

"The more the capitalistic classes pressed the State into the service of their material interests, the more were the other classes also compelled to wrestle for possession of the power of the State, or at least for a share of that power, and especially as the new economic policy of the protective tariff of 1879 with its immeasurable consequences more thoroughly revolutionized from its foundation the whole economic life of the nation. The perfectly magical development of trade and industry in Germany has often been described, and it is not the purpose of this treatise to repeat the process. One need only be clear on the point that the immense development of Germany's economic productive powers left not one stone of the old Germany upon another; that it created a new Germany in every respect. This did not constitute the march from Weimar to Potsdam, the Bernhard Shaw and other 'intellectual' babblers have claimed, only providing by such phrases that the real state of affairs is to them a book with seven seals. At most it may be said that the new Germany moved its tent from the Rhine to the Ruhr. The fact is that the whole economic transformation that Germany has effected in the last decades has been mainly brought about by that new organization of capitalism, of which we have learned to recognize the heavy industry established in the Ruhr area, and the bank capital of the west connected with it as the most important supports."

"It was not, however, merely a material revolution that took place; it was also an intellectual one. All classes of the nation surged toward the state; wanted to take possession of it, or to have a share in it. It was the process that appeared outwardly to be the beginning of the 'politicizing of the German people,' and that meant inwardly the intensifying of social conflicts. The old liberalism was buried, and with it not merely the old conception of the state, but also the old ideal of humanity and peace, the conception of the harmony of interests and of international law binding the nations. The war then erected the great scaffold on which these ideals of a past age were given to the flames; only, to be sure, in order to make room for a higher, riper conception of mankind and humanity, more nearly approaching to reality."

"Thus Germany, before the outbreak of the world war, was the most interesting state of the present from the point of view of historical development. It abounded with youthful economic strength, it had developed the economically ripest form of capitalism, which touched its naturally none too ample powers of production as with a wizard's wand, and endowed them with perfectly inexhaustible fertility. . . . An entirely new people had arisen, with new classes and new class conflicts, with new hates and new loves, whose ideals and aims had just passed through a severe crisis. The old unpolitical Philistinism, that evil heritage from the German past, was in process of disappearing, the working class had with unexampled energy won itself a position in public

life, and a deference to its interests in state life that far exceeded what was no more than conceivable in the 'democratic' states of the West."

"The German bourgeoisie, gladly branded by the Social Democratic Party in political fights as 'degenerate' and 'fallen,' had in actual fact proved itself to be the most efficient, inventive and active that modern capitalism had brought forth, including the American."

Herr Lensch admits that within this model state "internal social conflicts were screwed up to the breaking point," but that, he maintains, was only "a consequence of the exuberant vitality of all social relations" within it, and he proceeds to enlarge upon how in Germany the protective tariff, welded together in close alliance the landed nobility and the industrial magnates, whereas in England free trade has kept them apart, and has resulted in "complete capitalistic anarchy," a state of affairs which the German protective tariff was ordained to curb by "the organization of capitalism."

"Once more," he writes, "the Germans emerged as the organizers, and systematizers. And the form imparted to capitalism in young Germany did actually prove in its tendency to be the establishment of social control over production. That is its vast merit, its truly world-historical significance. It was capitalistic society's first systematic and practical attempt, carried through on a large scale and at the same time quite unconsciously, to probe the secrets of its own method of production, and to master the social laws in whose unknown primal force it had hitherto been necessary blindly to acquiesce."

"The organization of 'anarchistic' capitalism was thereby proved. But truly the form in which the economic forces of the nation were here organized was, and remained, contradictory. . . . Actually the control over the labor of society remained in the hands of an oligarchy. . . . So much the more clearly emerged the goal of the Social Democratic Party, whose task could be none other than to recognize the advanced form of capitalism in Germany, and to liberate from its contradictory wrapping the social control over national labor that had here been attained. That was only possible by capturing the state's authority. And so that party, also, the more concrete its aims appeared to become, became more and more interested in the State and its power. If it desired to capture the State, it must perforce at the same time wish to maintain it."

"Thus the social revolution which the last generation before the war had seen in the economic life of Germany had subjected the German people to a profoundly incisive process of education. This nation with so weakened a national sentiment had created a state for whose possession all classes wrestled. All of them wanted to see it strong—no more of the English-Liberal ideal of the weak state!—and all of them wanted to possess it, to dominate it, or at least to have a share in dominating it. What national feeling was for other peoples, state feeling was for the Young-German people. Amid hatred and struggle and a thousand curses that state consciousness grew strong, not, for instance, amid soft hymns of praise and Hohenzollern airs. Amid the bitterest conflict of all classes for predominance in the State the State grew strong, as, at the same time, did the consciousness of the masses of the necessity for a strong State."

"Then the war came and wanted to destroy that State. Was it any wonder that all sections of the nation from the Social Democrats to the last of the capitalists rose up in a body for the maintenance and salvation of that State?"

## CARS CROWDED AS OTHERS STAND IDLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Claims of the Boston Elevated Road of inability to relieve traffic conditions during the rush hours of the day, through lack of facilities and men, were denied recently at a conference between city officials, merchants and officers of the company, when John F. Stevens, one of the state trustees, said that 350 cars which have been standing idle in the barns of the company for more than a year could be put back into the service, and that the company was receiving weekly hundreds of applications for work.

Local labor leaders, formerly quoted as being opposed to the employment of women on the lines of the company, announced that they would favor such a movement. Former efforts to secure additional car service during the morning and evening hours were usually answered by the company with the statement that half or three-quarter loads did not pay. While the present agitation grew out of demands made by health authorities, it is expected that once the extra service is established, the practicability of it will be shown and that it will be continued with benefit not only to the riding public but to the company as well.

## STREET WORK PLANS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TRENTON, N. J.—Nearly 500 incorporated municipalities in New Jersey will be more or less affected by the ruling of the United States Highway Council, which has directed the New Jersey State Highway Department to collect information as to the new construction, resurfacing and maintenance work planned by highway authorities, county and municipal, for the year 1919. This information will be used by the council in preparing a schedule of the State's requirements. Only those requirements will be listed which are proved to be of military necessity.

## GERMAN BRUTALITY IN PRISON CAMPS

Germans, Reinstated by Exchange, Are Placed in Charge of British Prisoners and Allowed Free Hand in Ill-Usage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The German prison camp authorities have been trying another method of treatment of prisoners of war. They have installed at certain of the camps German officers and men who have been exchanged from England, and who act as officers of justice and corporals of justice to the camps. According to The Morning Post, these officials are allowed a free-hand in the treatment of prisoners of war, and to judge by their behavior in some cases, the excellent conditions in British prison camps have made little impression upon them.

According to the sworn statement of a recently repatriated Englishman, the officer of justice at one particular camp has been dealing out punishment with a very free hand. A favorite practice of his was to order a parade of the camp at 9.30 p. m., and then at one or two o'clock in the morning give the fire alarm, following this with a kit inspection at 3 a. m. His sole object seems to have been to make the prisoners uncomfortable.

In the same camp a German corporal, who had escaped from France, was put in charge of the French, and he carried out a program similar to that adopted by the officer. When prisoners complained to the camp commandant—whom they describe as a good man ready to consider their complaints—the officer of justice simply showed his papers and intimated that he was paramount in the camp. This practice of giving German former prisoners of war a free hand in ill-treating British prisoners is typically German, and one which would hardly appeal to the subjects of any other country who had themselves been in captivity and regained their freedom.

Another former prisoner, a Royal Naval Division private, in a sworn statement describes his experiences at the camp at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder from January, 1917, to March, 1918. There the commandant in charge said that he would like "to shoot every English swine who put his foot into the lager." Although there were 20,000 men in the camp only 50 or 60 were English. Some will never come back. "They went," says the deportee, "before civilian doctors, who ordered them to work, notwithstanding their condition. They were told to work, and if unable, were liable to be shot by the sentry or killed with the bayonet. A notice to this effect was posted up in the lager, and prisoners have been killed in this way."

A Royal Naval Division man has stated on oath that while working in the firing line on the German-Russian front near Kelzian in February and March, 1917, 40 prisoners perished. "The guards," he says, "had orders that if they were seen treating a prisoner leniently they would be sent into the firing line for a fortnight. The tent we lived in was shelled constantly. When we were out at work we have seen shells bursting in and around the tent, and it looked like a pepper pot afterward. There was an old barn near the tent, and the Germans had a machine gun in it, and during one night they played it over the tent just to show what they could do to us. The top of the tent was just riddled."

Another member of the Royal Naval Division who was captured on board the steamship Prinz Hendrik while going on leave from an internment camp in Holland to England, describes the flogging of prisoners deported to at Cassel between May and August, 1917. After describing his own particular case, he goes on: "I heard a man howling one night when I was in my cell, and I am sure it was another case of flogging, as I heard the blows. Afterward I heard it was a Frenchman who was flogged. It seemed to be almost habitual to knock a man about on his entry to prison. There was a bad case of flogging at Cassel which occurred after mine, the victim being a bombardier in the R. G. A., a fine powerful man who had been a Metropolitan police constable. I forget his name. He told me that they struck him across the back, and he retaliated, and laid out the searcher. Nothing was done to him at the time, but a number of German soldiers came into his cell at night, and gave him a severe thrashing and laid him out. This was the talk of the camp among the prisoners, but nothing was done officially about it, and no one was punished." He added that wounded men are sent into Germany in trucks without attention.

Another repatriated prisoner, a naval A. B., was one of a party of 13 Englishmen who while in Helsenhaugen Camp from March 30 to April 29, 1917, were set upon by 11 sentries, with the result that he and two other Englishmen were badly injured. He goes on: "In this condition we were each ordered to get on with our work, which we were quite unable to do, and about an hour later we were taken to our shed, but did not receive any treatment whatever for our injuries. We asked for someone to see us, but this request was absolutely refused. At four o'clock the next morning we were still helpless, but were ordered to parade, and were taken to work, but none of us was able to start. They put a shovel in my hand and told me I was to try to work, and I pretended to make an effort to save being knocked about again, but I was quite unable to do anything. At nine o'clock that morning we were taken back to the shed

and told to lie down. We remained for 12 days, but received no treatment or attention of any kind to our injuries. The name of the civilian commandant for whom the prisoners were working was Julius Berger, who was very cruel in every way."

## CHIEF RABBI ON THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—On the Jewish new year the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hertz preached in the Great Synagogue in London taking for his theme the treacherous attack of Amalek on the Israelites as they journeyed from the slavery of Egypt to the freedom of the Promised Land. "Our times," Dr. Hertz said, "are a great Judgment Day of the nations; they test the spirit of a people, and they unveil the hidden springs of a nation's character. A consuming love of country and a readiness for utmost sacrifice have swept over the hearts of men and women. In lower natures, however, this enthusiasm takes the form of a tidal wave of hysteria that fans into a devouring flame some of the ignoblest passions of the human breast. As the world-conflict ebbs and flows, the childish and the malevolent are, as ever, ready to make any class of persons against which they have an aversion responsible for all national dangers or sufferings; and to the demagogue patriotism becomes a synonym for the will to hate. Hatred is a poison which corrodes and degrades, and therefore weakens the national spirit. Happy the land that does not sully its name or compromise the purity or sacredness of its cause by senseless malice against the weak and the defenseless. Blessed the people, that in its conflict with Amalek can, like Moses, lift pure hands heavenward. The hands of such a nation shall remain steady till the day's work is done, till—in the words of the New Year Liturgy—the Dominion of Arrogance shall have passed away from the earth."

## ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF NEEDS \$30,000,000

BOSTON, Mass.—The reports of increased need has led to a new survey of conditions by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. The present situation has been summarized by a committee of which many prominent men are members, from the report of returned missionaries, teachers, business men and the files of the Department of State. After careful consideration of the report, the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, to be incorporated as the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, is making preparations for an organized nation-wide campaign from Jan. 12 to 19, 1919, for \$30,000,000 to meet the immediate needs for relief in Western Asia.

"In representing this estimate," says the committee, "we include only those refugees who are reported to be immediately accessible, multitudes of them perishing daily and all of whom might be saved were resources adequate. In making this estimate we have fixed the smallest sum that can be considered as approximately sufficient to keep the breath of life in the bodies of these homeless, helpless, starving masses—who are dependent upon the American Committee for Relief in the Near East to save from inevitable death. We place this amount at \$5 a month, 17 cents a day for each person."

## COLUMBIA HONORS BRITISH EDUCATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University on Saturday evening honored the British Educational Mission with a meeting in the Horace Mann Auditorium. The trend of the speeches was that the Anglo-Saxon people must not only stand together for the winning of liberty for the world, but for its maintenance in the future. The Rev. Edward M. Walker, fellow of Queen's College, Oxford University, said in part: "Because Germany can give America nothing, the possibility of haggling and bargaining, such as has characterized so many peace treaties before this, is done away with. There is nothing that the American people want out of the war except the welfare of humanity. This alone will safeguard us from an inconclusive peace, such as Germany figured she could get if the worst came to the worst."



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## THREE-CORNERED MONTANA CONTEST

Miss Rankin in Senatorial Race  
Virtually as an Independent  
Against Nominees by Democrats and Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BUTTE, Mont.—The political parties in Montana have been holding back the start of the fall political campaign until the drive for the fourth Liberty Loan is finished. The chief fight in Montana, this year, centers about the senatorial race, which has developed into a triangular contest, participated in by T. J. Walsh of Helena, Montana's present junior Senator; Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, now sitting in the House of Representatives as the first and only woman ever elected to the national Congress, and O. M. Lanstrum, a physician of Helena.

A primary election was held in August. Senator Walsh had no competition on the Democratic ticket, and received a complimentary vote of 23,553. The Republican ticket had four

names, Dr. Lanstrum receiving 18,805 votes, and Miss Rankin being second with 17,091. This gave Lanstrum the Republican nomination, but in each county of the State, the name of Miss Rankin was inserted under the caption of the National Party, so that, while defeated by the party she has been tentatively allied with during her political career, she is in the field on the National Party ticket. As there are only a few scattering names on this ticket in the various counties of Montana, the result virtually is that she runs as an independent.

Senator Walsh would appear at this time to have the lead in the race, and his return to Congress is predicted in many quarters. Since America entered the war, he has been one of the staunch supporters of the President. Dr. Lanstrum has for years been an active partisan and leader among the state Republicans, and also a successful business man. Indications are that his campaign will probably be along straight party lines. The Republican vote is believed to have been increased during the last few years by the influx of new settlers, but activities of the Non-Partisan League among these new settlers may have changed the original political opinions of many of the newcomers.

A leading question in the campaign is not so much the number of votes to be polled by Dr. Lanstrum, but the showing that will be made by Miss Rankin.

## NEED FOR TRAINING WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHICAGO, Ill.—The necessity of training for women in industry is emphasized in recent publicity by the Illinois State Council of Defense. From the employment department of the Woman's Committee of the state council comes the following: "Employers in great numbers have applied to this department for women, and the chief obstacle in filling positions is not that there are not enough women for the jobs, but that the women seeking work have not had adequate training for the jobs available."

"Women who are not trained are warned that lack of training will not enable them to take general executive positions, as many have supposed in applying for work at the bureau. Among the positions for which trained women are much needed are operators for calculating machines. This work does not demand highly educated women, but those whose fingers have been trained. Mechanical work of the factory type is also open to those who are quick with their fingers, and usually demands about two months' training. For real workers who do not mind long hours and who are between 16 and 35 there is much work in machine shops."

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## TRIBUTE BY CUBA TO UNITED STATES

Island-Wide Demonstration on  
Thanksgiving Day Is Planned  
to Show Admiration of Its  
Course in War for Democracy

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—An island-wide celebration of the American Thanksgiving Day is being planned in Cuba, and from all indications it is going to be such an expression of good feeling toward the American people as was never witnessed before in Cuba. It is intended as a special homage to the American soldiers in France and it is planned to raise large funds for tobacco and other comforts for them. It springs from no official source, but is being organized by persons in civil life, with the help of the principal newspapers of Cuba. The call to the Cuban people sent out by the committee, says in part:

"To the people of Cuba: The position taken by the American people in the tremendous struggle between the followers of the doctrine of might and the champions of the principles of democracy and liberty and justice has awakened in all fair-minded hearts profound sentiments of sympathy and admiration.

"There seems to be a need felt instinctively by our public for some demonstrative act to show materially our admiration for the great Republic of North America. For this reason, noted men in all spheres of our national life, men professing different beliefs in religion as well as in politics and philosophy, have met at the call of a patriotic citizen, and agreed to hold on the day set a great civic procession as a popular demonstration of sympathy and love for the people of the United States and to glorify the heroism of its valorous army.

"This civic procession must be worthy of the United States and worthy of Cuba. For this it will be sufficient, but necessary, that all elements of our national life take part in order to emphasize the fact that it is genuinely national.

"On the 28th of November, the streets of Havana, profusely decorated, should prove too narrow to contain the multitudes that parade there in a solemn manifestation. From the six provinces of the republic, all who are able should assist in the demonstration of the sentiments of our people. Rich and poor, high and low, Conservatives and Liberals, all who have the good name of Cuba at heart and can appreciate the greatness of our noble neighbor, should take pains in showing the devotion of the Cubans to the great principles, which, in the present trying days of the world's history, are defended by the people and army of the United States of America.

"Since its birth as a nation conscious of its rights and powers, the Americans have drawn the sword, it may be said, only four times—first, to gain their own liberty; second, to free an enslaved race; third, to gain independence for Cuba, and now to secure the liberty of mankind, everywhere.

"Under these circumstances, how is it possible for Cubans to remain cold hearted? In the streets, in the home, on the rostrum, in the pulpit, in the press, in the shop, in the office, everywhere inhabitants of Cuba should spread the idea of taking part in the civic procession for the purpose of increasing the splendor and brilliance of the homage that Cuba wants to and should render to the people and the army of the United States. And it must be thus, for this demonstration of our sentiments must be imposing in size and inspiring in severity to worthily reflect the affection, gratitude and admiration of Cuba for the land of Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson."

## NEWBERRY WITNESSES TO HAVE HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frank W. Blair, Allan A. Templeton and Thomas P. Phillips, treasurer, chairman and assistant publicity director of the Newberry campaign committee in Michigan, were arraigned before Federal Judge Cushman, who had issued an order for their commitment for contempt. It is charged that they refused to appear to testify in the government's investigation of the \$176,000 expenditure in the Michigan primary campaign of Lieut.-Commander Truman H. Newberry for the United States Senate. Writs of habeas corpus were obtained, and a hearing on them will be held on Monday afternoon.

If the Cushman order is sustained, the cases will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. Among those called to testify in the grand jury investigation is Grant M. Hudson, secretary of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League. Messrs. Blair, Templeton and Phillips question the jurisdiction of the grand jury here in the matter.

## CLOSED CHURCHES PROTEST OPEN SALOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—When the Cincinnati Health Board issued its original orders, closing schools, churches, theaters, all public gatherings of whatever nature, there was little protest until the Health Board included saloons. Within two hours after an order to close the saloons was issued, the liquor interests presented, through counsel, vigorous protest, and succeeded in having the order modified. As a result, Cincinnati saloons—while theaters, churches and schools were closed tightly—remained open for the

sale of beer and liquor "in containers only." Bottled beverages were sold to be drunk outside the saloons. The development led to charges by the Federation of Churches investigators that the saloon men were violating the spirit of the health ruling, and several were fined later in police court.

The original omission of saloons from the closing orders brought hundreds of protests, and these, it is believed, resulted in the Health Board—36 hours after the original orders—including saloons. The Federation of Churches sent representatives to the Mayor and health officials, protesting against closing churches while saloons remained open. One church had this sign before its barred doors: "Church and Sunday schools closed by order of the Mayor. Why except the saloons?"

The ministers again protested when the modified saloon order was issued, declaring that officials were not carrying out fully the purpose of the closing order when they permitted saloons to be open and men to congregate in them. The Health Board, however, refused to make further change.

## MASONIC FRATERNAL BOND IS RENEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The report of the special committee on French Masonry, appointed by the California Grand Lodge last year, to devise some plan where "the breach between the French and Anglo-Saxon Masonry may be healed," was made on Wednesday to the Grand Lodge of California, which is holding its sixty-ninth annual communication here from Oct. 8 to 11. This report, which was accepted by the Grand Lodge, recommends that the action taken by this Grand Lodge in 1869 by which fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France are severed and forbidden, is repealed, that the Grand Lodge of California is declared to be in fraternal accord and relation with both the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of France and that an exchange of representatives be requested of these bodies.

The report also declares that the fundamentals enunciated by this grand lodge in 1913 as tests for the recognition of other grand lodges are applicable only to grand lodges of English-speaking countries and that as to the grand lodges and grand orients of other countries each application be considered on its merits and that the permission granted by resolution in 1917 to "our brethren to hold Masonic intercourse with the Masons in Belgium and Italy and to visit any of their lodges be continued until the further order of this grand lodge."

## NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE SPEAKER IS RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—J. C. Cook, Dodge County attorney, has ordered the release from custody of Walter E. Quigley, a Non-Partisan League speaker, charged with disloyalty, and in a published statement declares that he finds, upon investigation, that the league is doing a valuable work for the government in organizing among the farmers. He says the league has been of invaluable assistance in spreading patriotic propaganda.

This endorsement is expected to have a great deal of influence in making smoother the pathway of the league in Nebraska. The league was successful in nominating seven men for state senators on the Democratic ticket and 18 candidates for representatives, largely on the same ticket.

## WHISKY IN BOND SALES INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

BANGOR, Me.—Sheriff A. L. Thayer of Penobscot County, appointed by Governor Milliken to enforce the prohibition law after retiring his predecessor, is searching for some loophole by which to put a stop to the sale of whisky in bond which is allowed by the United States laws at the various custom houses throughout the country, and which has been going on at the Bangor Custom House.

Sheriff Thayer is led to believe that some of the bonded goods have reached Bangor retailers, and he has decided to hereafter trace all such sales of the bonded articles, and to seize it after it leaves the federal building, if not fully satisfied that it is for strictly personal use.

## PRINCE FUSHIMI IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—On his tour across the Dominion, several stops being made en route, Prince Fushimi of the Japanese royal family, who is traveling on a special mission to London, will be accompanied by two Canadian representatives. Sir Joseph Pope, K. C. M. G., Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, will represent the government of Canada, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, military secretary to His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, will represent the Governor-General.

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## AIMS OF CHICAGO UNITED SOCIETIES

Attitude on Government of Organization of Alien Groups Working Against Dry Amendment Told in Its Declarations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The weight of the organized beer-consuming alien element of Chicago has been cast into the balance against ratification in Illinois of the national prohibition amendment. This comes through the endorsement of candidates for the Legislature by the United Societies for Local Self Government, a Chicago organization with state-wide influence or affiliation. Reaching out and embracing other alien nationalities in the great city, this organization does for Chicago in collecting, uniting and exhorting the sympathetic foreigners, on the basis of Old World drinking customs, what the German-American alliance has done elsewhere, more purely among the Germans, against prohibition.

The great fight this winter before the Illinois Legislature is to be for ratification of the prohibition amendment. Up to this time the wets in the Legislature have been able to block any drastic prohibition legislation, due to the large wet vote from Chicago, which in turn has owed some debt to the United Societies. In the light of the endeavor the organized foreign association is making to block this great American measure, it will be interesting to inspect further the purposes of the United Societies. Their criticism, in their declarations against Puritanism which they said "came to them (the immigrants) as a distinct shock" was recently given notice in these columns. Continuing, their declaration speaking of their leading aims, "local self government, personal liberty, equality of taxation," runs as follows:

"What do they mean, as the United Societies construe them to mean?"

"Local self-government means that each community shall be the unit of government, to work out its own salvation, according to the will of the majority and in consonance with the general good of the State and nation, but that it shall brook no interference, in matters purely local, from other and outside authority. It means that each of such units shall govern itself in its internal affairs, without meddling by others, but more, it means that it shall not meddle in the affairs of other communities. In short, it means that the cardinal article of liberty—Home Rule—shall be more than a mere catch phrase, but shall become a working ideal.

"Personal liberty means just what the words imply. It is recognized, of course, that there can be no such thing as liberty if each member of organized society does not cede some privilege of his own for the general good, but it means that as few as possible of such privileges shall be ceded. The Jeffersonian theory that 'that nation is best governed which is least governed' strikes a responsive chord in the ranks of the United Societies. We must have police regulations to preserve peace, and therefore each man cannot always act just as he would like, because if he did he would infringe upon the personal liberty of some other man. But, so long as peace and order are maintained and efficient government is established, no other infringement upon the liberty of the individual should be permitted. This does not apply alone to sumptuary legislation which seeks to dictate what a man or woman shall eat or drink, or smoke, but to all legislation which would arbitrarily and unnecessarily regulate individual action.

"The United Societies no more be-

lieve, for instance, that a law should be passed compelling every man and woman to go to church on Sunday than that a law should be passed prohibiting them from doing so, and would fight both proposals with equal enthusiasm. We do not seek battles for the preservation of our right to drink or eat what we please. We do not try and fight the battles of the liquor interests, and when these interests are found violating the law of the land or the canons of decency and morality, we shall be found as enthusiastically fighting such things as we now battle for our ideals, for, above all else, this organization is for law and order, for obedience to the law and for the upholding of right standards of morals, living and thought. But we shall not and do not dodge or evade the liquor issue when it is raised in such form as to abridge personal liberty.

"We believe in temperance, not only in drink, but in all other things as well. We know and understand that temperance is the greatest of the virtues and the best rule of life. But we refuse, emphatically, to confuse temperance with bigotry and to apply that great word to the narrow propaganda which sometimes masquerades under it, but which really is prohibition, a hateful term in itself, implying that grown men and women still need schoolmastery to tell them how to live."

## ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNING MEN

Offices to Be Set Up in 14 Districts in United States by Vocational Education Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In order to give speedy assistance to returned soldiers and sailors, who may be incapacitated from taking up their former lines of work, the Federal Board of Vocational Education is engaged in setting up offices in 14 districts of the United States. The program of the board follows:

First—It will advise with any soldier or sailor discharged for any reason, as to what is his best line of action in order that he may take his place as a self-supporting and producing member of society.

Second—In cases where there are prospects that he will receive compensation from the government, the federal board will undertake to provide such a course of occupational education as appears to give promise of best fitting the particular needs and desires.

Third—The board, through its local representative, will endeavor to find employment, whether he receives compensation or not.

The purpose and intent of the federal board is to provide the best possible way for the reentry into civil life of the returned soldier or sailor with the least possible inconvenience to himself and at the same time with the least economic and social waste.

Employers will therefore be asked to make an early survey of their establishments and report to the federal board regarding the prospects of employing such men and with what degree of permanency.

It is believed that workers will welcome again to their ranks these men who have been away on such important and self-sacrificing duty, and who must take up some employment in the industrial, commercial or professional field.

The federal board has already received assurances from many officers of large corporations and heads of important industries of complete cooperation in the work.

Any returned soldier or sailor or his friends will be welcomed at any of the offices of the federal board for consultation or aid, while employers needing help are asked to communicate with the central office in their district.

## LEAGUE'S CHARGES BRING LAW SUIT

Retired Detroit Lawyer Says  
Printed Statement That He  
Had Bought No Liberty Bonds  
Was Intended to Injure Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—The suit of I. G. Humphrey, retired Detroit and Monroe County lawyer, against the Monroe County Patriotic League, has been put over until the November term of Circuit Court. Mr. Humphrey asks \$10,000 damages for injuries alleged through publication of a circular insinuating that he was unpatriotic because he had not bought Liberty bonds.

Mr. Humphrey, a member of the Monroe County bar, was a candidate for circuit court commissioner at the primaries. He alleges the publication of the Patriotic League circular brought about his defeat in the primary. He is now a candidate for circuit judge.

The individual defendants named in the declaration are George Lang, secretary of the Monroe Chamber of Commerce, and William P. Cooke, secretary of the Monroe County Patriotic League. Mr. Cooke is general manager of a large business and director of half a dozen other leading industries of Monroe. The directors of the league, against whom the suit may be also directed, include some of the most prominent industrial executives of Michigan.

Messrs. Lang and Cooke claim that they merely followed the instructions of the directors in drawing up the circular, which listed all candidates in the primaries. Candidates were arranged in groups under the various offices. In the second column their subscriptions to the Patriotic League were listed and in the third was given the amount of third Liberty Loan bonds which they were said to have taken.

It is admitted that the list of league subscriptions was correct, but several errors are claimed in the column setting forth the bond subscriptions. Mr. Humphrey was listed as "nothing" for the league, and "no record" for bonds. There were three other candidates for circuit court commissioners. Willis Baldwin was listed as \$20 per quarter and \$3500, and Judge Jesse H. Root was listed as \$5 per quarter and \$100. John O. Zabel was listed "no record" in both columns.

Candidates for several other offices who were listed as "no record" under the bond heading, claim that they had purchased bonds through regular channels. It is charged that the league officers attempted to dictate the primary choices by maliciously misrepresenting the patriotism of certain candidates.

Mr. Humphrey's declaration sets forth that his ancestors have fought

in every American war since the Revolution, that he has served eight years with state troops, that he is a member of the bar and real estate owner, and entitled to seek public office, as the circuit court commissioner at the primaries, and that he had offered to turn over all his property to the government at a public meeting Aug. 1, 1918.

The Humphrey declaration sets forth the purchase of a \$100 Liberty bond of the third issue at the First National Bank of Monroe, insists that the ownership still rests with the declarant, and recites that the purchase was published in the local newspapers, with others.

The publication of the league circular is declared to be for the purpose of "wickedly, wantonly and maliciously intending to injure the plaintiff in his good name, fame and credit, and to bring him into public scandal, infamy and disgrace, and defeat his nomination."

Other candidates plan similar suits if a verdict is obtained against the league by Mr. Humphrey. The suit is being watched by similar leagues in many Michigan counties, as the league plan is almost in universal use in either county or city form throughout Michigan, which plan of organization is backed by the State War Preparedness Board.

Many other counties have published lists of "slacker" citizens who failed to subscribe to Liberty bonds or patriotic funds to the amount deemed proper by the league heads. This has resulted in great bitterness, but this is the first suit in Michigan over patriotic subscriptions brought by an individual. A war organization in Sault Ste. Marie sued a man who refused to keep his pledge, but settled out of court. This incident is the first case in which war bodies published lists of the subscriptions of political candidates.

Mr. Humphrey did not believe in the patriotic fund plan, and did not subscribe. He intimates that the league heads attempted to injure him for this reason by falsifying his bond record. The bonds were purchased through an authorized government agency, a bank, the declaration sets forth, and it is declared there was no excuse but intent to injure in overlooking the item.

## BUFFALO TO LOSE MANY SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Erie County, New York State, one of the wettest counties in the United States, will have about 1214 saloons during 1918-1919, as against 1492 during the year 1917-1918. The official figures as given out since the last date for receiving licenses, Oct. 1, are 1036 in Buffalo and 178 in the towns. Last year there was 260 more in the city and 18 more in the towns.

Despite the fact that Congress has legislated liquor out for the war, liquor men here believe that the war will be over soon.

## AID TO PAROCHIAL SCHOOL PROTESTED

Taxpayers in Iowa Bring Suit to  
Restrain the Payment of Public Funds to a Roman Catholic Sectarian School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

WATERLOO, Ia.—Suits have recently been brought here by resident taxpayers of this county to restrain the attempted payment of public school funds to a Roman Catholic parochial school. The situation is succinctly to be set forth as follows:

School districts Nos. 5 and 6, in Eagle Township, of this (Black Hawk) county, are peopled mostly by Roman Catholics. In each district there has been for many years a public school building. In district No. 5, the school directors are Roman Catholics. In district No. 6, a short distance from the schoolhouse in No. 5, is Mt. Carmel parochial school, in charge of the Roman Catholic parish priest and several nuns of a teaching order. Ever since 1909, it is alleged, the public school in district No. 5 has been closed.

The Iowa statutes provide that whenever a pupil in one district attends school in another district, the district of his residence shall pay tuition to the district where he actually attends. The school in district No. 5 being closed, a few of the non-Roman Catholic children attended the parochial school in district No. 6.

Recently, the directors of district 5 issued an order upon the district treasurer for \$80, ostensibly as "tuition" for those children. Several resident taxpayers of the district then filed suit in the District Court at Waterloo, the purpose being to restrain the treasurer from obtaining money upon the warrant and of applying it in the manner sought. The petition of the plaintiffs states, among other things, that the payment for tuition is not made in good faith, but is for the purpose of diverting funds of the public school to the use of the parochial school; that the public schools of the district have been closed; and that the buildings allowed to deteriorate; that the shade trees surrounding the school, which are required by law to be maintained, have been cut down and destroyed; and that all of the acts of the directors have been done with the view of abolishing the public school in the district. The petition asks a permanent injunction against the payment of school funds to the district until it, through its officers, has complied with the law.

RETURN OF WALTER HINES PAGE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Walter Hines Page, former American Ambassador at the Court of St. James, returned to the United States on Saturday.

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## WAR WORK TO CALL MANY MORE WOMEN

Need Is Said to Be Apparent for Modifying Restrictive Laws Governing Employment—Special Training Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Women war workers are going to be so urgently needed along certain lines that efforts are being made to bring the importance of their labor to the attention of the well-to-do. Up to the present time, women of this class have looked upon women's work as appealing to some one in a different position from themselves, unless it was of an executive or humanitarian sort. In the munitions factories and many of the other large plants, the women were, in the beginning, largely of foreign birth.

Here and there, efforts have been made to get women of a different class into the work, and in some of the optical works and aeroplane industries there have been women employed who were formerly engaged in clerical work, school-teaching and similar occupations. Classes in special training have been opened for the benefit of these girls and women.

As time has gone on, the serious shortage for war production has made it more imperative to substitute women for men in large numbers in certain industries. The work on soldiers' uniforms, an important matter with winter so near at hand, is being held up for lack of labor in Philadelphia, and to bring the pressing need home to the idle women of Philadelphia, the United States Employment Service has stationed women recruiters in the courtyard of the City Hall to enlist women for service. This is a very likely place for reaching women, because it is traversed by two of the principal shopping streets of Philadelphia. The employment service recruits give out thousands of slips every day calling attention to the service women can render their country by engaging in this kind of work at once. On these slips is printed the location of five places where the women may enroll for work.

An indirect way in which women are going to be brought, in larger numbers, into industry, is through the method that is now in process of development by the Department of Labor and the War Industries Board for the taking of men from many occupations and industries for the pressing production of immediate war needs. The places of these men must be filled by women, and there will be many thousands of them. There are obstacles to the employment of women which it is difficult to overcome. The need for their protection and the limitations imposed by law, make woman-power far less facile and effective than man-power. There is so much apprehension that women may be unduly exploited to cheapen labor, and that the safeguards that have been thrown about her may be destroyed, and that she interferes with the employment of women in many positions where the lack of labor is very great.

While maintaining the essential rules about hours and places of labor for women, those who are charged with the production necessary to keep the war running at the maximum efficiency feel that there will have to be some modifications of some rules, that they will have to be made more flexible, as the need becomes more acute and the emergency greater. They also feel that that time is not far distant. It will probably begin with exceptions being made in certain cases, and these will probably become more numerous than now appears.

## JEWS IN BRITAIN AND LABOR MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—A declaration passed by the executive committee of the Jewish National Labor Council of Great Britain is published in a recent issue of the trade union journal, The Federationist, and reads as follows: In order to make clear the attitude of the Jewish National Labor Council of Great Britain to the general industrial labor movement in this country we declare:

We have not the slightest intention to separate the Jewish workers and their trade organizations from our British fellow workers and the general industrial amalgamations or associations. No separatist tendency, whatsoever, exists with the Jewish workers regarding industrial questions, and we have not the slightest desire to create such a tendency.

Every existing Jewish trade organization is a branch or an affiliated body of a general amalgamation or association, and we do not intend to destroy such union. On the contrary, we will foster and cement this union by teaching the Jewish workers to understand the British labor movement and its organizations, and by bringing to the notice of the British

workers our special needs, grievances, and claims.

We are of opinion that Jewish workers can better work than others for the organization of our brethren who are not organized. In urging the unorganized section of the Jewish workers to join a trade union, we appeal to them to join the existing Jewish trade unions, and that means the existing branches of the general industrial amalgamations or associations.

The organized Jewish workers in general, and especially the Jewish National Labor Council and organizations they represent, are absolutely convinced that the best way for the workers in general, Jews and non-Jews, to defend their class interests and to fight for better conditions of labor and for the emancipation of the working class is to unite, concentrate their trade organizations, and create large industrial labor associations, which will give them more power and more possibilities to control their industry or trade. We will always uphold this conviction and work in this direction.

But there are many aspects in the industrial, political, national, and international life which affect the Jewish workers in a thoroughly different way from that in which they affect the British workers, and these aspects create special difficulties and hardships which have to be fought.

There is the unbounded desire of thousands of Jewish workers to revive our own national life in our homeland, Palestine. There is also the need to help the Jewish workers, in the countries where they are oppressed, to obtain equal rights, and the necessity to develop our own language, literature, and national culture.

The Jewish National Labor Council is striving to attain all these special objects of the Jewish workers, which do not in the least affect the interests of the British workers. Our British fellow workers may rest assured that we are with them in the industrial labor movement and in the general fight for freedom and equality, and we hope that they will be in sympathy with our special objects and will help us to attain our ends, which will not bring harm, but a great deal of good and credit to the general labor movement, and will also be a blessing for our people.

## NEW SHIP CONTRACTS AWARDED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—New contracts, amounting to \$9,000,000, in furtherance of the Dominion Government's shipbuilding program, have just been awarded to the Canadian Vickers Company of Montreal.

The company will build five ships, each of 8100 tons, and one of 4300 tons, and the work will be pushed to completion with all possible dispatch. The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who is devoting the closest attention to the development of the shipbuilding enterprise, has returned to Montreal after an inspection trip to the shipyards of Sydney and Halifax. At the former place, Mr. Ballantyne said to an interviewer in Montreal, rapid progress is being made with the plate rolling mill, and if the machinery is delivered on time, operations will start in July, after which time much of the plate supply will be produced in Canada.

At the new Halifax yards, construction is proceeding rapidly and the first keels are expected to be laid in November. Work at other yards is proceeding satisfactorily, said Mr. Ballantyne, who added that the first Canadian Government steel ship would be launched within a month, and that it would be christened the Canadian Pioneer. It will be of 8100 tons and it would be followed shortly by the Canadian Voyager, and later with the Canadian Warrior. The Minister stated that all the government ships would bear the prefix "Canadian," and that before the end of the year two and probably four ships would be in actual commission.

Mr. Ballantyne said that there were 22 ships under construction for the Canadian Government at the present time, costing \$25,000,000, and next year this number would be increased, a total expenditure of \$70,000,000 being made in increasing the government fleet of steel ships for the carrying of Canadian merchandise to all parts of the world.

## LUMBER IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to Conservation, the bulletin of the Commission of Conservation of Canada, New Brunswick has made a radical change in its method of disposing of timber on crown lands. Heretofore long leases were given, resulting in an increase of value going to the lumber operator. Now timber cutting privileges will be offered at auction on a straight stumpage basis of so much per thousand feet. The Provincial Government will scale all the lumber cut. It is likely that the change will result in a substantial increase in forest revenue. Another progressive move on the part of New Brunswick has been the recent organization of a technically trained forest service.

## CANADIAN ORDER PROHIBITS STRIKES

Alternative to Obeying Order of Conciliation Board Is Service With Military Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—An order-in-council was passed by the government today forbidding strikes and lockouts for the duration of the war. The penalties for violation of the order are heavy. Any person violating any of the regulations is made liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$1000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Any male person, employee or employer, of military age, who violates the law, or any director of a company who, being of military age, acquiesces in violation of the law by the company of any of the regulations, shall be deemed a soldier enlisted in the military forces of Canada and subject to military law for the duration of the war, and of demobilization thereafter.

He shall furthermore forfeit any exemption under the Military Service Act. Work or fight is the mandate laid down. The action taken may be regarded as the corollary of measures already enacted providing facilities for the equitable settlement of industrial disputes, but not penalizing those who fall to avail themselves of these facilities, or who refuse to be governed by the decision reached.

There is the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, under which provision is made for the establishment of conciliation boards for the adjustment of disputes between employers and employees. There is also a board of appeal to which resort may be had by any interested party that feels aggrieved by the decision of a conciliation board. There has further been constituted by the Canadian Railway War Board, with the assent of representatives of the organized bodies of railway employees, a board of adjusters for the settlement of disputes arising between employees engaged in railway work and their employers.

For these various measures guaranteeing the employer and employee a ready means for adjusting their differences, there has been no provision for the enforcement of the orders and decisions of the board. Neither has there been prohibition of strikes or lockouts after the report has been made by a board of conciliation.

The new regulations absolutely prohibit, during the continuance of the war, strikes and lockouts in connection with industries or railway operations which are essential to the efficient performance of Canada's duty in the prosecution of the war.

## RETURNED SOLDIER PROBLEM IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Amongst Canadian public men in Canada the general consensus of opinion is that one of the greatest problems facing the country is the returning to civil life of the many thousands of soldiers at the conclusion of the war. The land has generally been regarded as the one goal for the great mass of the men, but there are certain people who do not believe that the soldier is going to the kind of farming.

One of these is Col. George C. Nasmith, who recently expressed himself on the subject in the following terms: "We spent many an evening in France in our little mess, discussing the problem of what the men would want to do when they returned, and how they would be absorbed into the life of the community. From what we had seen we came to the conclusion that many of the men who had been working in clerical positions in cities, now that they had a taste of life in the open and had become rugged, would go to the farm in preference to the city. But we had to reverse that conclusion. We now find that the men, even those who had come from the land, will not go back to the farm when they come home, because for one reason they have become more or less gregarious; they have lived together, and men who had lived a lonely life before, have now had friendships for years. They have made strong friendships, and they have come to a different point of view on almost everything."

"The returned soldier is a man who cares very little for wealth or position; he will look you right in the eye and tell you exactly what he thinks. I have had men applying for positions who had been private soldiers, and although I was in uniform, they would come in and talk to me in a way they would not have dared to do had they been in uniform. They have seen things and they realize

a great deal of what is real in life. When we talk of the returned soldier, we must consider, first of all, his point of view. The returned soldiers, particularly those who have been in the field more than two years, have been and will be to a large extent spoiled for ordinary work. Many things they considered worth while before, will no longer attract them. They consider, for instance, that the question of making money is not the greatest thing.

"Economic conditions after the war will play a large part in the absorption of the returned soldiers. Whether competition be great or not, I do not think these men will go on the land unless some means can be provided whereby they can live together and have a community life. I do not think they will consider for one moment going back on those large farms on the prairie."

## CALGARY OIL FIELDS NOW YIELD GASOLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—D. B. Dowling of the geological survey of Canada, has returned to Edmonton from the Calgary oil fields where he has been carrying on a series of tests for some weeks past, and will now commence tests for gasoline in the gas from the Viking wells, continuing the work until the latter part of October.

Results of the recent experiments in the Calgary fields are reported by Mr. Dowling as entirely satisfactory. Gasoline of excellent quality was found in quantities sufficient to prove the commercial feasibility of an Alberta gasoline industry, and two of the wells west of Okotoks show possibilities of 50 barrels a day. Arrangements are being made for putting in a plant, and it is expected that actual development will be under way before winter sets in.

The process Mr. Dowling has been trying out is one of absorption, the gasoline being extracted from the natural gas by vaporization. This method has been adopted on a large scale in several of the American oil fields and the possibilities in Alberta are believed to be equally good. Previous investigations of the Viking gas field have shown that the gas there produced is of the wet kind that may naturally be expected to yield gasoline. Not all the wells in Alberta will fill the requirements in this respect.

It will mean a great deal to Alberta and to the west in general, if gasoline can be extracted successfully from the natural gas found so abundantly in both the north and the south. The importance of the scheme will lie more in providing a new source of supply for the home market than in a possible reduction in price.

## CANADIAN POLICE ARE BARRED FROM UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The government has passed a regulation forbidding the Royal Northwest mounted police and the Dominion police from joining labor unions.

## CANADIAN PAPER INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The immense value of the Canadian paper industry has recently been shown by a census of the pulp and paper concerns by the Bureau of Statistics. There are some 80 concerns engaged in the manufacture of pulp and paper, the total capital invested, including lands, buildings, machinery, working capital, etc., amounting to \$186,374,905. The aggregate value of production in 1917 was \$96,248,334. The total number of employees on wages and salaries was 22,919, the wages bill amounting to \$20,344,286.

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## HONOR PROPOSED FOR LABOR LEADER

National Mass Meeting in Chicago Planned in Recognition of Service of Mr. Gompers to Cause of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A national mass meeting in honor of Samuel Gompers, and in recognition of service rendered to the cause of democracy by him on his present mission abroad, will be held in the Chicago Auditorium on a date provisionally fixed as Nov. 8, when all the members of the mission are expected to be guests.

At that time Mr. Gompers will deliver a message, as the result of his trip to Europe, and the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which is arranging the affair, hopes that those present will take that message into every walk of life throughout America, since it will be impossible for Mr. Gompers to make an extended speaking tour upon his return.

Among those invited to attend the meeting are President Wilson, members of his Cabinet, governors of all the states, the presidents of the state federations of labor, the chairmen of all state councils of defense, the presidents of all national and international unions, members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, presidents of all departments of the federation, branches of the American Alliance and a number of other men and women representative of the life of the American democracy. "All America," says Robert Maisel, director of the alliance, "will give to this great servant of democracy a welcome upon his return. America will welcome him home from service abroad to serve again at home as one of the nation's great leaders."

## SUIT TO ENJOIN ADVANCE IN FARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—As a preliminary to the request for a federal receiver for the New Orleans Railway & Light Company, an injunction suit against the corporation has been filed in the civil district court here. An order to appear on Oct. 16 and show cause why an injunction should not issue, restraining the company from charging fare in excess of five cents, was granted by Judge Cane. The petition avers that the franchise granting to the New Orleans Railway & Light Company a monopoly of the street railway business in New Orleans obligates the company to furnish such service at a fare not to exceed five cents per passenger. It is also contended that the transfer system established by the company is another obligation it is bound to fulfill. It is further claimed that, according

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to law, no ordinance of the Commission Council can become effective until 10 days after its promulgation; also according to a state law, it is said, an enabling act must be passed by the Legislature before the municipal authorities can break a public contract. This injunction applies only to the six-cent car fare. Other injunctions, to stop the 30 per cent increase in gas and electric rates will be applied for later, it is said. Six-cent fares went into effect on Thursday morning.

## STEEL MILL TO BE BUILT IN PORTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Contracts have just been signed here for the construction in Portland of a steel rolling mill and plant, at a cost of \$700,000, by the Pacific Coast Steel Company. The work of building is to proceed under rush orders.

The first structures to be erected will be the mill building and open hearth building. They will be of all-steel construction. A number of auxiliary buildings will follow promptly.

The capacity of the plant will be 250 tons daily. All manner of steel for use in shipbuilding except plates will be manufactured, and it is expected the greater part of the output will be used in Portland shipyards. Plants similar to the one to be installed here are operated at San Francisco and Seattle by the Pacific Coast Steel Company.

## SILK FOR AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

SUMMIT, N. J.—Silk for aeroplanes instead of linen is being experimented with under United States Government auspices. In competition 100 yards of silk have been made by the Summit Silk Mills which will be submitted to governmental test. The silk is woven so closely as to be practically waterproof. It is asserted the new covering is stronger and more durable than linen.

## ALIEN'S COURT RIGHT UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, N. J.—A ruling by Justice Bergen in the State Supreme Court holds that an enemy alien has a right to bring suit in the United States.

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## OHIO RIVER TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Projects and problems relative to improving river traffic conditions of the Ohio River and its tributaries have come under direct control of the government, with the establishment in this city of a headquarters of the inland waterway traffic department of the National Railroad Administration. G. A. Tomlinson, assistant to Director-General McAdoo, came to this city to launch the government's work regarding the Ohio River. He placed the local headquarters in charge of Harry J. Cross, a traffic expert of the Great Lakes.

A thorough investigation of river conditions from Pittsburgh to Cairo, Ill., will be made under Mr. Cross' direction. The government plans to cooperate in every way with the river transportation improvement.

"When the river interests bring their transportation systems up to date—and the government will give them every encouragement in doing so—there is certain to be a decided rehabilitation of river traffic," said Mr. Tomlinson. "We hope the establishment of the permanent office of the Inland Waterways Department will all in bringing about this result."

"One drawback to river transportation on the Ohio at present is the fact that the lock and dam system, which is to establish a nine-foot stage from Pittsburgh to Cairo, is incomplete. There is no continuous chain of dams anywhere along the river."

## The Council of National Defense

is asking the retail stores of the country to assist in securing the cooperation of all citizens in a movement to promote Early Holiday Shopping, and to encourage the purchase of Useful Holiday Gifts, except in the case of gifts for young children.

The Council further asks our citizens (1) to spread their Holiday buying over October, November and December, and (2) to carry their own packages whenever possible. The Council requests, also, that the stores shall not increase their working forces by reason of the holiday business.

This store is glad to pledge its efforts toward making these suggested measure effective, and confidently anticipates the willing cooperation of its patrons toward the same patriotic end.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS.

GERMAN EMPIRE'S  
FINANCIAL STATUS

Serious Condition of Fiscal Affairs Believed to Be One Reason for Peace Offer—Ninth War Loan Is Not Doing Well

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to the best information obtainable here, Germany's financial status is anything but satisfactory. In fact, it is believed to be approaching the breaking point, and this is one reason why Germany is so anxious to bring about peace. She is engaged at present in raising her ninth war loan, and such information as has come through adjoining neutral countries indicates that it is not doing well.

The German people were induced to subscribe to previous recent loans on the theory that they were to be victory and peace loans. But this comforting consolation cannot be held out now, with the German front crumbling in the west and the position of the Central Powers in the Balkans and elsewhere extremely precarious.

The "Victory and Peace" argument had a highly stimulating effect when Germany floated her previous loan last spring. The Kaiser told his people that the German Army was to make a break for victory on the western front, to bring about a termination of the war and a German peace this year. On the strength of this promise subscriptions were obtained to the eighth loan of \$3,890,000,000, exceeding by \$437,500,000 the previous record loan, the sixth, raised in the spring of 1917.

After Germany raised the eighth war loan, the national debt, it is estimated, approached \$29,000,000,000. It is fair to assume that since then it has reached \$33,000,000,000 or \$34,000,000,000. On June 23 last, the Reichstag passed a vote of credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, approximately \$3,750,000,000 under normal exchange, which, it was then declared, would raise Germany's war debt to 139,000,000,000 marks, or \$34,250,000,000.

Assuming that her debt stands now at \$33,000,000,000, or 142,000,000,000 marks, Germany has mortgaged, therefore, over two-fifths of her national wealth, estimated at \$80,000,000,000.

That this figure is approaching Germany's limit in the war is indicated from remarks made from time to time by authorities in Germany. Rudolph Havenstein, president of the Reichsbank, is reported to have said that Germany must collapse when her war expenses reached 100,000,000,000 marks. When war costs exceeded this figure, the limit was placed higher. In March, 1918, Georg Bernhard, editor of the Vossische Zeitung, declared in Berlin when the eighth German war loan was going on that Germany's debt after the war would be 30 times what it was at the beginning. He said that at the end of the war Germany probably would have a debt of 150,000,000,000 marks, compared with 5,000,000,000 marks before the war.

As an indication of what the German people are facing, Bernhard said that 14,000,000,000 marks (about \$3,220,000,000) would have to be provided annually after the war through taxation. He estimates the empire's national wealth at 400,000,000,000 marks, a large part being state and municipal capital. As he did not favor a single levy on capital, and in order that small capital should not be taxed too hard, larger fortunes will probably have to pay taxes as high as 50 per cent annually on their income to meet debt charges.

The extremity to which the German people were put to meet the requirements of the previous loan is shown by the offering of a device by which a person might mortgage his prospective savings for the next 10 years by means of a special insurance policy.

The following is a record of the amount subscribed and number of subscribers, etc., for the eight German war loans:

Loan Issued	Amount	Subscribers
1st Sept., 1914	\$1,030,000,000	1,267,235
2d Feb.-Mar., 1915	2,094,000,000	2,651,060
3d Sept., 1915	2,737,000,000	3,366,418
4th March, 1916	2,476,000,000	5,279,645
5th Sept.-Oct., 1916	2,460,000,000	3,809,976
6th Mar.-Apr., 1917	3,253,000,000	6,768,082
7th Sept.-Oct., 1917	2,904,000,000	5,213,373
8th April, 1918	3,890,000,000	.....

ENLARGED LOANS  
ON LIBERTY BONDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Regulations enlarging the powers of national banks to make loans secured by Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness have been issued by Comptroller of the Currency Williams, putting into effect the recent legislation exempting loans secured by government war securities from former limitations.

The effect of these regulations and the legislation, he explains in a letter to national banks, is to permit a national bank to lend to any single borrower until July 1, 1919, on the following conditions:

An amount not in excess of 10 per cent of the bank's unimpaired capital and surplus, whether secured in whole or in part by Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness, in accordance with regulations already existing.

An additional amount, not in excess of 10 per cent of the bank's unimpaired capital and surplus, secured by at least a like face amount of Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness for each \$100 of such loans.

A further additional amount, not limited, in excess of the 20 per cent of the bank's unimpaired capital and surplus, which may be directly secured by at least \$105 face amount of Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness for each \$100 of such loans.

CIVILIAN WORK  
FOR WOOL TRADE

English War Office Issues General Permit Whereby Public Will Benefit—Dyeing Control

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BRADFORD, England (Sept. 27).—Under the order by which the War Office recently took powers to control the slubbing dyeing trade a general permit has been issued enabling civilian work to be proceeded with till the end of September, and in the meantime the dyers are to present a scheme for the organization of the trade to secure the needed output for military purposes without the machinery of control. They believe this to be quite an easy matter, and if they can convince the authorities that army production will not suffer, it is hoped that the order will be withdrawn.

The deputation appointed by the British Wool Federation to wait upon the Surveyor-General of Supply (Mr. Andrew Weir) with reference to the question of buying wool in South America was received by Mr. Weir in London. They explained very fully to Mr. Weir the view taken by the trade of the injustice of the arrangement between the British and the United States governments, whereby the handling of the South American clip is left in the hands of a few favored firms, to the exclusion of others who have been in the business for years, with the possibility of irreparable damage to connections established at the cost of much effort. Mr. Weir was, of course, not able to give a decision at once, but it is understood that careful consideration will be given to the facts brought to his notice by the deputation.

It is stated that, owing to military demands, the public will have to wait some time yet for the 5,000,000 yards of standard flannel which is being manufactured for sale at 2s. 6d. a yard retail. From some of this flannel are to be produced standard flannel shirts selling at 11s. 6d. each. Every shirt will bear a government label as a distinguishing mark. It is noted with interest that, according to a statement by Brigadier-General R. E. Wood, contracts for a million and a half flannel shirts have been placed in this country for the United States Army.

FUTURE OF THE  
MOTOR INDUSTRY

Recent Buying of Securities of These Concerns Based on Favorable Prospects of Trade

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recent heavy buying of automobile stocks has been based on benefits expected with the return of peace. Although there is no doubt that motor manufacturers will be able to show larger earnings when able to give up war work and return to regular lines of business, the fact that the transitional period will affect their revenues is generally overlooked. Opinions differ among manufacturers as to just how long it will be before the companies are again in quantity production of automobiles. A conservative guess is six months.

Present buyers of automobile securities need not look for increased dividends for some time after peace. However, it is believed in well-informed quarters that the securities are cheap around the present levels. There has been much investment buying solely on this basis.

Companies doing a large business in trucks and farm tractors will undoubtedly benefit more quickly with the return of peace than others. They have been given every encouragement by the War Industries Board, and have been allowed to expand their business. For instance, the Ford Company has produced and shipped to date 21,500 tractors, and for every one produced has orders for eight more.

Recently the Willys-Overland Company took over the Moline Plow Company, which has a large business, insuring a substantial increase in Willys-Overland earnings. Willys-Overland will immediately develop its plow business, and during transition to a peace basis Moline Plow will continue to be prosperous.

The General Motors Corporation and Maxwell Motors Company have become important factors in the truck world. The government has fostered increased truck production for all purposes. Development of all forms of industrial endeavor requires more and more trucks each year, insuring good earnings for both these companies in the transitional period.

The recent announcement by the War Industries Board that production of passenger cars in the closing quarter of this year must not exceed 25 per cent of production in the final quarter of 1917 means little, as practically all the larger companies have already made an even more radical cut.

UNION OIL COMPANY  
HAS DECREASED SALES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Sales of the Union Oil Company of California for the nine months ended Sept. 30 last amounted approximately to \$31,000,000, compared with \$33,870,889 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1917. Total profits before depreciation were \$9,700,000 and the net profits subject to federal income and war taxes, aggregated \$6,450,000. The total current assets on Sept. 30 last amounted to \$24,000,000 and the current liabilities were \$4,000,000, an excess of current assets of \$20,000,000. The total outstanding capital stock is \$43,567,500.

LOCOMOTIVE CO.  
POSITION STRONG

American Concern Considered to Have Returned to Peace Basis in Its Business After Marked Success in Making Munitions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The action of American Locomotive Company's common stock in the market recently indicates that it is still regarded in some quarters as a war stock. This is considered a misapprehension. American Locomotive was a war stock in 1915 and 1916, and even up to late last year, but then only to a limited extent. For nearly a year it has been entirely out of the munitions business, devoting itself exclusively to the manufacture of engines.

The concern is not even manufacturing the so-called Pershing engine, used by the American expeditionary forces in France. Its orders now on hand are all for large engines, such as are used by domestic railways. The company will be benefited by the cessation of hostilities.

So far as war business is concerned, the company was one of the first concerns here to enter the munitions business, closing a \$37,000,000 contract for shrapnel and high-explosive shells for Great Britain early in 1915, which it completed with unqualified success and considerable profit. Subsequently it obtained further orders, which it also filled, although some of the last contracts did not prove so profitable as the earlier ones.

The munitions business of the company resulted in a profit of \$36.08 a share on its common stock in 1915-16, as compared with a large deficit in the previous year.

But the management, although achieving large profits from manufacture of munitions, soon realized that, with the large demand for railroad equipment, and especially motive power, that developed with the war, fully as large profits were to be hoped for in those lines, with the additional benefit that the business was of a more stable character. Instead of waiting until the end of the war to readjust its plants for locomotive manufacture it accomplished this in 1917, wrote off the cost of so doing against profits and established itself on a peace basis.

Although the concern will probably be less affected by the ending of the war than any other of the leading equipment issues, its stock is now selling on a lower basis than any other in the group. The last three years are taken into consideration. In 1915-16 it earned \$36.08 a share, in 1916-17 \$21.80 and in 1917-18 \$16.64, a total of \$74.52, distributing in the same period \$11 in dividends on the junior stock. This leaves a surplus earned in three years of \$63.52 a share on the common stock. Baldwin Locomotive earned \$66.49 in three years 1915-17, and paid no dividends, adding, about the same to surplus as American Locomotive. Baldwin incidentally, while it has excellent prospects for peace business, is engaged through the Edgemoor Munitions Company in shell manufacture and is also making a large number of Pershing engines.

All locomotive companies, it is believed in the equipment trade, will benefit by the return of peace. Congestion of traffic the last two winters has driven home the lesson of the importance of having sufficient motive power, and American railroads are making every effort to catch up with their shortage. For some time after the war, it is calculated, the entire world will have to depend largely upon American plants for railroad motive power. Invasion of foreign fields by American bankers, it is thought, will add new and permanent markets to those now existing for American-made engines.

American Locomotive is now in a stronger position than at any previous period in its history. The improvement does not show altogether in the earnings statements alone. In the last three years the company has purchased several plants for the manufacture of castings and parts, previously purchased from other concerns, and this means greater efficiency and integration, to say nothing of lower operating costs. The company also got rid of two unprofitable plants.

So far as betterment in financial condition is concerned, it need only be pointed out that American Locomotive's working capital June 30 last was \$26,300,675, more than its common stock issue.

DOMESTIC TRADE  
SITUATION REVIEW

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Both industrial and trade activities in the United States, especially in the East, have been slackened lately partly because the campaign for the Liberty Loan has tended to divert attention away from ordinary channels. Above this temporary restraint, however, the fact stands out clearly that consumptive buying, although plainly more conservative, is remarkably well sustained in all sections of the country, and the efforts to promote early holiday shopping have not been without stimulating influences on retail distribution, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of the domestic business situation.

CAR LIGHTING & POWER CO.  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Car Lighting & Power Company has received an order from one of the Allies for work in connection with torpedo boat destroyers. Officials of the company decline to discuss the contract in any of its details, but admit that an order has been taken.

LACKAWANNA  
STEEL PROFITS

Based on Nine Months' Figures Earnings for Year May Be \$25 a Share—Outlook as to Taxes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With reports made for the first nine months of 1918 it is possible to estimate fairly closely Lackawanna Steel Company's earnings for the full year. These will probably be between \$24 and \$25 a share for the stock, after all deductions, including war profits taxes.

For the nine months the concern reported net taxable earnings of \$18,241,376, of which \$5,682,085 were earned in the third quarter. Allowing for a decline in earnings for three months just beginning, total earnings for the year may be placed at \$23,000,000, on which taxes of \$14,440,000, approximately, would be payable.

Last year Lackawanna's taxes were figured apparently on a basis of about \$56,463,146 invested capital. With between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000 added to surplus from the year's operations capital this year may be placed at \$69,000,000, which would give the company an exemption of \$6,900,000 under the war profits plan. The tax would then figure out as follows:

Taxable earnings	\$23,000,000	Tax
Exempt	6,900,000	
Taxable at 80%	16,100,000	12,800,000
Income	10,120,000	
Balance	8,560,000	1,560,000

This balance, \$8,560,000, would be equivalent to nearly \$24.50 a share on the stock.

The decline reported in earnings for the September quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, \$1,932,085, compared with \$4,247,146, was due largely to increased appropriations for taxes, which amounted to nearly 67 per cent of taxable earnings. This appropriation apparently was not figured on the basis of the quarter's showing but was an arbitrary figure based on an estimated appropriation for the full year. To cover 1918 taxes \$15,000,000 is now being allowed and one-quarter of this sum is being charged to each of three months' earnings. Operating earnings for the September quarter of 1918 were \$6,561,518, compared with \$7,595,298 in the corresponding quarter of 1917.

Even after large allowances for taxes, net profits for the stock reported for the quarter was equal to \$5.51 a share, or at the annual rate of \$22.08 a share. Net profits reported for the nine months to Sept. 30 was equivalent to \$19.92 a share, or at the annual rate of \$26.56 a share on 350,975 shares of stock outstanding.

AFTER-WAR TRADE  
EXTENSION PLANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Adoption of a program that will force into more intensive action the development of the international trade of the United States after the war was reported to directors of the American Manufacturers Export Association. Steps for putting the program into immediate operation will be decided upon at the association's convention, to be held this month. The following subjects, calling for active cooperation in all parts of the United States, will be discussed at the convention: Financing United States foreign operations after the war; fundamentals in training for foreign service; governmental cooperation in foreign trade; commercial and trade treaties; operation of American ships; foreign advertising; patents and trade-marks abroad and sales organization.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—S. O. Barton of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; O. T. O'Brien of O'Brien Shoe Co.; Thomas Webster and O. G. Anderson of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Boston—J. E. Wood of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Mail Order Company; U. S.  
Chicago—Phil Karl of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.  
Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Vizoso; U. S.  
Columbus, O.—E. A. Basler of Wolf Bros. Shoe Co.; Boston City Club.  
El Paso, Texas—Charles Schutz of Guarantee Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Havana, Cuba—Manuel Mallo of Fernandez Valden & Co.; U. S.  
Minneapolis, Minn.—C. Grimsrud of Wolf Bros. Shoe Co.; Boston City Club.  
Nashville, Tenn.—E. Murray and E. Richardson of Murray Richardson Dinnell Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores.  
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hight; U. S.  
San Juan, P. R.—J. Jose Martinez; U. S.  
St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds of Foote Schuitze & Co.; Parker.  
St. Paul, Minn.—J. E. Rounds of Foote Schuitze & Co.; Parker.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Bergen, Norway—M. F. Christensen, of Bergens Skoefabrik; U. S.  
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

RECORD HOG PURCHASE  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Armour & Co. have bought a whole train of Indiana hogs, at \$108.50 average a hog, paying more than \$100,000, the largest single transaction in hogs ever recorded on the Chicago market.

SWIFT & CO. SEGREGATION  
BOSTON, Mass.—Notice of the proposed segregation of Libby, McNeill & Libby, a subsidiary of Swift & Co., from the parent company is being sent to shareholders by Swift & Co.

ELECTRIC STORAGE  
BATTERY PROFITS

Earnings for First Half of 1918 Almost Equal to Those for Whole Year 1917—Engaged Largely on Government Work

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—That greater attention has not been paid market-wise to the fact that Electric Storage Battery's profits for the first six months of 1918 were approximately \$2,000,000 may be set down to limitations upon the money market and disinclination of banking interests to take an active leadership.

Never before has Electric Storage made as much money as now. The \$2,000,000 manufacturing profit for half of the current year compares with \$2,220,613 for the whole year 1917 and before that \$1,318,796 in 1916 was the best year the company ever had. Figures mentioned are before provision for federal taxes, for which \$450,000 was set aside last year. Although under the proposed law, war taxes of corporations will be greater than heretofore, the earnings exhibit is highly favorable, being at a rate of more than 26 per cent per annum on \$16,130,000 stock.

Although the company is engaged largely on government contracts, it is on lines of production which the company has been accustomed to handle and which have not required plant extension or new equipment that will have to be scrapped after the war is over, as with many companies. Plant enlargement accomplished a couple of years ago was to take care of the increase in the company's regular business, and there is reason to expect that this will continue of large volume when peace comes.

Financing a year ago, when \$2,000,000 notes were issued, was to enable the company to have plenty of working capital to cover materials and other costs incidental to the execution of large government contracts. They have been so successfully handled that \$1,000,000 was paid off Oct. 1 and there is no need for further financing now. Until the balance of \$1,000,000 notes, which are not due until Oct. 1, 1919, are paid, the opinion expressed is that the present dividend rate of 4 per cent per annum is not likely to be increased.

Comparative earnings since Jan. 1, 1910, are given in the table below:

Six mos. ended	Net earnings	Total	Net earnings	Total
June 30:	\$2,220,613	\$2,477,000	15.4	
1917:	1,318,796	1,582,053	9.7	
1916:	1,188,618	1,360,748	8.4	
1915:	848,628	1,102,238	6.8	
1914:	1,039,918	1,208,755	6.7	
1913:	1,029,358	1,225,230	6.9	
1912:	1,026,747	1,263,008	7.0	
1911:	871,573	1,120,012	6.9	

\*Before deduction of federal taxes.  
Without allowing anything for the value of patents and good will, Electric Storage figures a book value of more than \$65 a share. At current prices, around \$4, the dividend yield is about 7.3 per cent. The stock sold as high as 78½ in 1915, before the company entered the new era of enhanced earning capacity, and the low point in the last four years was 44½ in 1917.

STEEL INDUSTRY  
PRICE OUTLOOK

Collective Bargaining Expected to Become Common With Result Readjustments May Be Slight

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Although a number of details are yet to be worked out, the eight-hour basic day is now in essence established in iron and steel. Collective bargaining, announced by the Midvale and Lukens steel concerns, may possibly be adopted by some other producers. For after-the-war conditions, this means costs will drop a less distance and price readjustments will not be so extensive. If the same material is bought, it is an advantage to the industry to have the price decline decreased, even though it means no greater profit. With many lines the price is not particularly important, and if buyers must pay the price or do without, they will not do without. It is figured by the seller. In international competition the case is different.

The steel trade is thinking more of conditions immediately after the war, the sudden Bulgarian news indicating that other similar news may come soon. Much steel business would immediately be canceled, but undoubtedly steel for shipbuilding and railroads would continue moving as formerly. Many commercial consumers would be eager to receive deliveries for which they have so long waited and would not care what the price might be. Investment buying in steel, on the other hand, will probably be relatively slow.

The effort of the War Industries Board in the last few weeks to curtail estimates of steel required by Jan. 1, 1919, have apparently not been successful, it being even intimated the next estimated total will be above 25,000,000 net tons for the current half year. The first estimate, early in July, was 20,000,000 tons. Production in the third quarter was about 9,000,000 tons. The rate has since increased considerably and strenuous efforts are being made to bring about further increases. There is to be no additional new construction of plant facilities but better and more coke is to be made, whereby existing blast furnaces can make more pig iron. There is more rigid conservation of steel.

SOUTHERN IRON  
TRADE REVIEW

Stocks Do Not Accumulate Appreciably Because of Adequate Transportation Facilities

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—There are practically no iron stocks on hand and furnaces are shipping as fast as the iron is made. Car service is now adequate. There are now 12 stacks on basic, with the remaining 18 on foundry iron, but several are small producers. The Talladega stack, which was repaired with money furnished by the Uraga Dock Yard Company, Ltd., of Tokyo, Japan, finally is in commission, but has been making only 60 to 80 tons daily. It has about 1200 tons in its yard awaiting permission to ship to Japan. If that is not forthcoming it will be sold in the United States.

Alabama has blown out a stack at Gadsden, leaving two on the active list. The Tennessee Coal & Iron Company has blown out one at Ensley. Woodward has blown out one at Vanderbilt. Republic will blow in a third stack soon. Alabama expects to blow in the idle stack about Dec. 1. There are now two stacks less on the active list than in September and the likelihood of an increase in output is slight.

The coal output has touched another new low record lately. Last week 383,000 tons were produced compared with a high point of 433,000 in July. There is little certainty of improvement. Coke remains a hand to mouth affair with most foundries. Stove makers are endeavoring to have their rating in priorities raised.

Pipe shops are operating fairly well on pipe for cantonments and government plants and castings for war work. An increased amount of scrap is going to foundries in lieu of pig iron.

Locks on Warrior are being raised to a minimum of eight feet by means of 12 by 12 timbers, which will last five to six years; pending permanent masonry. The first self-propelling barge of the federal line left this week for New Orleans with 1000 tons of coal.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew, Boston: Good bonds with high yields we believe particularly attractive at this time. Recent advances in stocks of American Telephone and Western Union—transferred to temporary government control—foreshadow a similar improvement in prices of first-class investment rails.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: There is only one class of really peace stocks, and those, as we have frequently recorded, are the securities whose dividends are fixed and certain to be paid, whether in peace or war. This applies also to bonds. The price levels of these are comparatively low, because they are prices made in a closed high-rate money market. With the release of capital after the war and the competition for these reliably fixed-interest securities, they are bound to advance.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: There is considerable discussion as to what extent United States Steel should be classed as a war stock. This issue occupies the dual rôle of being both a war and peace security. With actual peace, a readjustment in steel prices and wages is naturally to be expected, accompanied by smaller production, but no sustained depression is anticipated as big orders should quickly be placed for after-the-war reconstruction. Furthermore the company has accumulated a vast surplus, which would be a backlog in event of unfavorable trade conditions. The United States Steel Company, since Jan. 1, 1915, has earned approximately \$85 a share on the common, or within \$25 a share of the present market price of the stock.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It is a victory market—the investor is getting busy; buying equities in America—triumphant America—he wants to hold them; the day-to-day trader is skating on thin ice, but the man with the credit who can buy these railroads and primal industrials on a basis of 6 or 7 per cent return—oh, what a big, inviting market is this, as the war era turns and turns with victory!

W. J. Wollman & Co., New York: The most hopeful feature of the present situation is the self-restraint with which the investing public has received the recent encouraging news from the front. This may be due to the prudent realization that the end of the war may still be far away, and that its early termination can come only as a result of continued self-denial, rigid economy and unremitting efforts to make the fourth Liberty Loan an overwhelming success.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Until a very generous allowance has been made, marketwise, for the shrinkage in the earnings of those companies whose income has chiefly arisen from war's stimulus, we should be inclined to fight rather shy of the common shares. It will be a pretty safe rule to follow that these might be picked up again when any industrial reaction is well under way. Meantime, there are shares of companies with a record for consistent earnings under normal conditions that are still selling at attractive prices. As pointed out elsewhere, there are good possibilities in these issues.

COTTON MEMBERSHIP SOLD  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. J. Sullivan of Sullivan Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, has sold his New York Cotton Exchange membership for \$12,500. This price is unchanged from the last previous sale.

LONDON MONEY  
HAS FIRM TONE

Resort to the Bank of England Necessary—Applications for Treasury Bills Unusually Heavy—Disbursements Small

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON, England—Despite the fact that the month end is still nine or ten days off, the money rates for overnight accommodation have been on the upward tendency during most of the week ending Saturday, Sept. 21, and at the finish of the week credit became so scarce that the market had perforce to go to the Bank of England for assistance where the rate was 5 per cent. It is stated that applications for Treasury bills have been more than usually heavy, due to a disposition to purchase three months' bills falling due just before the end of the year. This feature, coupled with rather small government disbursements, may explain in some measure the shortage of credit. There is much conjecture as to what the Chancellor will say in his forthcoming speech at the Guildhall. The subject of the increase in the country's floating debt is agitating experts in some quarters, and just how the Chancellor will deal with this question interests many.

At the Bank of England the previous week's increase in "other deposits" has been offset during the present week by a reduction in "government securities" of \$3,076,000 and an increase in public deposits of £2,006,000. There is again a further expansion in the note circulation of £342,000 accompanied by a rise in the "bullion stock" of £292,000. The rise in the ratio of reserve brings that figure up to 17.88 per cent. The bank shows a profit for the half year of £511,832, which, after providing for a late usual 10 per cent dividend leaves the "rest" at £3,021,698.

The exchequer accounts for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 14, show heavy government disbursements, the outgoings totaling £51,527,000. The revenue was low at £11,639,000, the receipts from the excess profits tax being over £4,000,000, with another £1,361,000 from "miscellaneous." War savings certificates produced £1,800,000, but the sales of national war bonds were the lowest for some months at £13,367,000. Treasury bill sales exceeded maturities by £13,696,000 and £9,624,000 was raised by the issue of "other debt."

On the Royal Exchange once again neutral exchanges have, generally speaking, moved nearer parity. Italy shows no alteration and Paris is slightly lower at 26.06%, while Holland is also down at 9.31% and is the exception to the general trend of the various rates to reach a more normal level. The Scandinavian quotations are all more favorable to London. Switzerland at 21.14 shows a marked improvement and the Spanish rate is again rising at 20.95%.



# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Canoe Trip: The Log Which Bobby Kept

The day before the start:

Preparations all complete. Both canoes have had a second coat of paint, and look fine. Tried my new paddle this a. m. Sister put ropes on the canvas tent-floors, so that we can peg them down. Made an extra fly, in case of showers. Sleeping bags are the best ever. Mother says that we can use the big pockets at the top for stowing away clothes at night, and thereby have fine pillows. Stove just come. Looks more like the tin kitchen Sis used to play with than a stove. Three-sided affair on short legs. Folds up into a package a foot square. Friend of Dad sent an aluminum set—pans, plates, cups, spoons and all; it's as light as a feather, and you could almost put the whole kit into your pocket. Three cheers for the trip, and here's to an early start tomorrow!

First day:

Stowed our paraphernalia into canoes before breakfast and were ready to get away bright and early. Breeze so gentle that Father said we needn't skirt the shore. Shot right down the lake 10 miles. Then wound through the outlet stream. Mother and Dad let us lead. Several turns so sharp that Sis had to do the paddling from the bow and I just steered. Frequent stops to see birds. Heard the hermit thrush and had a glimpse of the white-throat. Lunched at the head of the stream. Afterward paddled halfway down the west shore of the lower lake and made camp early. (Thought we might need extra time to practice wriggling into our sleeping bags!) Mother had "first choice" of camping site and she called it "The Hemlocks." Found good ground for tents and pitched them first, as all experienced campers should. Father built the fire-place on the shore, while Sister and I went for wood. She chopped the small boughs for her tent, while I got firewood. Sis is pretty good at that job, but I had to help her or she wouldn't have finished making the bed till next week. It's quite a trick to weave the twigs, so that they work like springs, and it does take a heap of boughs. The balsam and pine smell mighty good, but plain ground is good enough for Dad and me tonight, and I bet Sis will vote for hay tomorrow night.

Second day:

Camp Soakum. Sister named it, but Dad and I were the ones who took the dip! Fine camp, but no place for a good landing. Just got dried off when a heavy shower came up, and we got soaked again before we could get the roofs up. Have always heard that "keep dry" is a rule for campers! Have a fine fire going now and Mother says that fried bass and potatoes are ready. Sister has made hot biscuits. Who says "Biscuits and honey!" Then, me for my sleeping bag!

Third day:

Camp Soakum an excellent spot in dry weather. Fine neighbors, too. No paddling today; next move will be by land, for Father has found that there is a dam and a paper mill only a mile below. Sis and I were sent on a provender hunt this a. m. No "riz bread" to be had in these parts, but plenty of the "sodie" variety. Our little tin oven turns out corn bread and hot biscuits fit for the king, anyway, so what care we for "riz bread"! Had a nice call on Farmer Tracy, up on the back road, this morning. He had heard that "a passel o' Indians was camping down to the lake," and he was "real glad to see a couple o' 'em." Explained that we were white people in winter, and that we were really taking a canoe trip for the fun of it. He loaded us down with corn and other good things from the garden and promised to come down later, to see what kind of a place we had fixed up at the lake.

Best dinner yet. Had just hung up the wish-bone to dry and were scouring the frying-pan in the sand when Farmer Tracy and his family hove in sight. Father showed them our whole outfit and they thought it was pretty fine, but Farmer Tracy insisted that, "Come night, I ruther have a roof over my head and some good soft feathers to lay on!" Whole family stayed to supper and the boys would have stayed all night, if we had any extra sleeping bags. Farmer T. is coming over tomorrow with his oxen, to carry us round the mills to the stream. (Fifteen visitors today to see the "furriners.")

Fourth day:

Our itinerary includes Rome, Dresden and China, all in one State at that. (Paris, Vienna and Norway wouldn't be far out of the way, either.) Who says travel is out of the question? Hope the pictures of the start this a. m. will turn out well. The luggage piled in the bottom of the wagon, the two canoes on top, Mother and Sis playing sardine between the canoes, and Dad up front with Farmer Tracy driving the oxen, would make some of the people at home smile. (Quite a crowd to see us too. Still think us part Indian!) Not too smooth a trip and no speeding. Sorry to say goodbye to our friend Farmer T., but plan to come back this way. Paddled down river by moonlight and made camp late.

Fifth day:

Camp de la Vache. Made everything tight in camp this a. m. and went to town. On return, found a cow investigating the cooking box. Inventory taken shows she had sampled potatoes, flour, sugar, salt and Ivory soap. Tin boxes are thoroughly cleaned out. Cooks say another trip to town will be necessary. Sis appointed G. C. B. (Guard of Cooking Box).

Paddled across lake this afternoon, and up a shallow stream full of "rips." Dad and I, in bathing suits, waded and led the canoes. Overhanging trees all the way. Banks

lined with cardinal flower and ferns. Mother wanted to spend a week camping there, and it would be fun. It's the most beautiful stream we have been on this trip. Another carry tomorrow. We shall go by narrow-gauge rail.

Last day:

Canoes, kits and all of us piled on to a flat-car, lumber car in its ordinary use. Tip-top observation post. We saw all the country and most of the natives saw us! Engineer hung out of the cab, to see if we were making the curves all right. Arrived at the Great River soon after noon and launched the canoes right away, so as to get the tide. Had to land to get out of the wake of the Boston boat, which made us feel about as big as pea pods. Made twenty miles in no time, with the tide and current both helping, and sighted Bay Port just at sunset. Uncle Tom and the boys were at the dock to see us come in, flags flying, stiff breeze blowing, spray breaking over the bows. Three cheers for our week of playing Indian!

## Printing Leaves in the Sun

Have you ever tried making leaf prints? It's almost as pleasant an occupation as making photographs. Indeed, it is a kind of simplified photography. You can use leaves from most of the common trees, and not only leaves, but ferns, grasses and even feathers as well. You won't get along very well with leaves which are covered with hairs or those that are rough and uneven, but the leaves of common trees, like the oaks, the maples and the birches, will give excellent results.

If the leaves are pressed in a book for a day or two, it will improve the quality of the pictures; because, after the leaves have dried a little, the veins will stand out more sharply.

You can use regular printing paper to make the pictures on, if you like, but then you will have to work in a dark room with a red light, and you will need to develop and fix your pictures with chemicals, as in ordinary photography. It is a simpler plan to use blue-print paper. This can be prepared in any darkened room. This paper is developed simply by washing it in water.

Besides the blue-print paper, all you will need to work with will be a square of window glass, a piece of cardboard, and a few clothespins of the spring type. Be sure that your glass is free from air bubbles.

You begin the printing operation by placing a piece of printing paper on your card. Then you put a leaf over the paper, and the glass over the leaf. The different layers are held in place easily, by means of two clothespins, one at each end. Then you step out of the darkened room and expose the paper to the sunlight for a few minutes. You will have to learn, by a little experimenting, just how long an exposure is necessary at different times of day.

Next you develop the paper in running water, and hang up the prints with the clothespins to dry, after which you can put them in an album or mount them on cards, to meet any purposes you may have in mind.

If you or any member of your family engages in photography, doubtless there will be a printing frame around the house. That being so, you can use it instead of the cardboard, window glass and clothespin combination described. It will be easier to handle, although doing no better work.

## The Passing of the New York Boat

To a stranger, strolling in the evening along the pleasant Bournedale Valley, the hour of nine is heralded by a spectacular phenomenon. From far down the narrow strip of water, which is called the Cape Cod Canal, but which seems, from this secluded spot as quiet as a country brook, there flashes a piercing, boring, burrowing shaft of light: a terrifically powerful incandescence—springing from an unseen source, and cleaving a dazzling path for miles ahead. Then, as if awakened from "the first sweet sleep of night" by the unnatural sunrise, there vibrates the roar of a foghorn, which, in turn, arouses echoes far and near. On the bridge at Buzzards Bay bells ring and ring, and ring again; red lights appear; the two mighty jaws of the drawbridge slowly rise and stand open, darkly silhouetted against the sky. People gather at the crossroads; automobiles, halted by the lifting of the bridge, rapidly form a string of twinkling beads upon the incline. And then, slowly, irresistibly, majestically, the New York boat—gleaming white and hung with lights like a fairy ship—appears. It is strange to see this floating palace, coming through the Cape Cod meadows; strange to hear, as if at our very doorsteps, the laughter and scattering voices of people that crowd the open decks. And strangest of all, to be, for one brief instant, sucked into the orbit of that great searchlight, which, like the peering eye of some monstrous Cyclops, flings its penetrating ray here—there—up—down—illuminating as in a blazing noon the shynest path and the tiniest cottage that come within its ray.

As the boat steams between the lifted sections of the bridge, voices on the shore call out greetings, and voices from the boat respond. For a moment there is that curious interchange of human intimacy that may only pass between strangers.

The boat steams on and out. The jaws descend and clamp together, the bells cease ringing, the automobiles speed across the bridge, and the idlers disperse along the country road. The New York boat has passed.—From "Cape Cod New and Old," by Agnes Edwards.



"The rabbit jumped on board, took up a paddle and turned the boat about"

## Building the Boat

"My word! This has been a busy day," the Weasel said to himself, as he strolled quietly homeward from the Cottontail office. "Wonderful," he went on, talking to himself, "how many animals wanted to get away from work early today. So out-of-the-way, extraordinary," he said, "for animals of every stripe to ask for leave, all on the same day."

He looked at the sky. The day was fine, certainly, but that did not account for it!

"I wonder Bunton Rabbit granted so much leave of absence," he said. "My desk was covered with all the other clerks' work. I'm glad," he continued, "to help other animals, but I do want to know what for."

He had arrived at the top of a low hill, from where he could see the hill and the Common. An unusual sound reached his ears. He dropped instantly into hiding. It was a strange, mysterious sound, or so it seemed to the Weasel. But, as nothing happened, he came out and rambled along, talking to himself.

"Interviews, interviews, interviews," he said. "I shall be glad when some other animal can take an interview. They won't interview, because animals don't like being in the paper," he said, "and that's the truth of the matter."

Just then he saw a small figure, pursuing the same path in front of him. "Is it a squirrel?" he said to himself, considering hard, "or a chipmunk or a weasel? Why," he said, "if it isn't the Mole. Tim," he called out; very loud, "Tim!" The Mole neither waited nor answered. "He's not in the right mood," the good-natured Weasel whispered, as he hurried along after the Mole. As the Weasel came near, however, the Mole dived underground.

"My word," said the astonished Weasel. However, he made allowances for this, for moles are queer animals! Presently he saw the Hare, loping quietly along in front of him. "They are all going somewhere," he said. "Sam!" he shouted. The Hare merely quickened his pace, without looking back. The Weasel called again, "Sam, Sam!" When he called Sam the third time, the Hare to the great astonishment of the Weasel, galloped rapidly out of sight. He put a paw to his head. "What does it mean?" he said in great doubt.

No sooner had he turned on to the Common than he heard a rustling movement, among the ferns and blueberry bushes. He could see nothing. "Hiding from me!" he exclaimed. He took his cap off and rubbed the fur from his eyes. "It's a good joke," he said, laughing heartily.

Then it struck him that the Editor of the "Chronicle" might be crossing the Common on his way home. "I'll consult with him," he declared. With that, he rushed off, across the grass, toward the door of the Burrow where the Rabbit lived. He was just in time to meet him. The Weasel told his story.

"Something must be going on," the Rabbit said decidedly. "Maybe that was why so many creatures asked for leave today."

The friends sat down in the sand, to consider the matter quietly. "They don't want their names in the paper," the Rabbit began, but his voice faded away. "Hush!" he said.

From the valley below, a curious sound was rising. They put up their ears to listen and were all attention in a moment. It was the sound of pushing and grinding—the very same mysterious and strange sound the Weasel had heard before.

"They're building!" said the Rabbit. The Weasel was all excitement now. "Let us go and watch them," he said, pulling the Rabbit to his feet.

They galloped off, going fast, but quietly. They arrived at the top of a steep hill, where a rock jutted out. Leaning over cautiously, they had a fine view. In a wide clearing of the wood were animals of every kind. They were building.

"Building a bridge," the Weasel whispered.

"No, it's a boat," said the Editor. "There's John," he went on, catching sight of the Beaver; "he's teaching them."

"There's the Rat," exclaimed the Weasel, "bringing wood down stream." "There's Peter and Sam Hare and—all my clerks," he added. "This is a pretty business."

The creatures seemed to be so busy and amused that they forgot their usual caution, and were rushing about noisily and keeping no lookout.

They were carpentering. The outer part of the boat was finished. Seats were being fixed, oars and paddles made, a rudder, a mast, and a sail. Animals were all round the boat. Some were inside it, fitting it up. The Hare, with his cap on the back of his head and his feet crossed, was sitting in the bow directing the carpenters. The Beaver was busy helping to polish the outside. No one knew that the newspaper animals were looking on.

Very soon the boat was finished. The builders were proud of it. They prepared to push it to the water. It would not move. First, they put their paws on it and shoved. Then they got their shoulders to it. No, it would not move.

"Push all together," shouted the Beaver.

They pushed all together. The boat did not move. Every animal, large and small, began to push with all his might. The boat stood fast where they had built it.

They stopped to wonder! "Get a tree under it," proposed the Otter. They tried a tree. Still the boat would not move!

"How did you get your boat to the water, Beaver?" the Fox asked. The Beaver thought a minute.

"Built it on the bank," replied the Beaver.

"Oh," the animals exclaimed all together. They had built their boat some distance from the water.

"Lift it up. Carry it," the Hare shouted in great excitement.

"Carry it, carry it," the animals called out, all together.

The Rabbit, watching quietly from the rock, nudged the Weasel.

"They'll never do it," he whispered. They could see the animals, getting under and round about the boat, trying to hoist it up on their shoulders. But the boat would not move.

"Every animal in the country must come to help us," the Water Rat exclaimed.

The Hare held up his paw. "Animals," he said, "the Cottontail Chronicle must not know about this." "Ha-ha-ha-ha," laughed the Editor and his clerk from the top of the rock. "Sam," the Rabbit called out, "you're found out."

"Hello, hello," the Hare answered, as if he did not care a bit! This amused the animals and they all shouted with laughter.

"What sort of a boat is it?" the Rabbit asked.

"A racing boat," the Rat answered. "A ferry boat," a squirrel said; "a sailing boat." Another creature called, "A pleasure boat," and some one said, "A steamer," which tickled the others immensely.

All this time the Beaver was talking over the matter with the other beavers. "Get Bunton Rabbit to advertise for help," the Beaver decided.

"That we won't," the animals said; "we'll do it ourselves." The animals sat down to think. Things were looking very bad! Suddenly the Weasel jumped up, waved his cap and raised his paw for silence.

"Dig a channel," he called, in a very loud voice.

"That's it," they all said together. "The Weasel's right. A channel will do it."

Immediately every animal on the place got to work. The moles, of course, were great at digging. The beavers dug, the hares dug—all the Cottontail clerks were digging. The Rabbit dug. Such a splendid channel was never seen before. It led smoothly down from the boat to the water. Presently all was ready.

"Stand clear," the Rabbit shouted. "She's moving!"

And, sure enough, the boat was sliding gently down the channel into the water.

"Splash!" they all said together as it rushed into the stream. Away down the stream it went, caught in the quick current!

"My word," the Woodchuck said, "we put no crew on board."

Pell-mell the animals rushed along the banks, the Fox keeping well ahead of the boat, and the other animals making a good race. The Rabbit, with his hat planted safely between his ears and his coat tails flying, outran all the rest. The boat swerved swiftly in the stream at a corner. The Rabbit was there! As it rushed in near to the bank, he jumped on board, took up a paddle and turned the boat about. As he paddled up stream, the animals cheered and cheered and cheered.

"It's a good joke on Sam Hare," they said, chattering to each other; "Rabbit and Weasel saving the boat! He tried to keep them out!"

The Hare himself had forgotten all about the Cottontail Chronicle and he cheered louder than the others! "Nevertheless," said the knowing Water Rat, "there will be a story tomorrow."

## When Dr. Shaw Taught School

When Anna Shaw was fifteen, writes Mary R. Parkman, in her "Heroines of Service" account of the experiences of this prominent woman suffragist, she began to teach in the little log schoolhouse of the settlement, for two dollars a week and "board round." The day's work often meant a walk of from three to six miles, a trip to the woods for fuel, the making of the wood fire and the partial drying of rain-soaked clothes, before instruction began. Then imagine the child of fifteen teaching fifteen children, of assorted ages, and dispositions, out of fifteen different "reading books," most of which she herself supplied. "I remember that one little girl read from a hymn book, while another had an almanac," she said. . . . The young teacher received, one spring day, the dazzling sum of twenty-six dollars for the entire term of thirteen weeks.

## Mr. Rain

He came stepping up the walk. Step—step—one—two; Not a word of neighbor talk. Not a how-dy-do.

At the latch he fingered slow. On the wall he faintly rapped; Stealthily moving to and fro.

Tip—tip—tapped. Knocked his knuckles sharp and quick On the western window pane;

Gave a signal, Click, click, click! Hello, Mr. Rain!

Nancy Byrd Turner, in Youths Companion.

## Help on the School Gardens

For months past, hundreds of loyal boys and girls all over the United States have been doing their best to help save beef and wheat and sugar and other foods which are necessary to the armies of the Allies in France. Many times they have gladly gone without things which they particularly liked, in order that some soldier might get the benefit. All this is excellent, so far as it goes. But those young people who have, during the past two summers, planted and tended their own gardens have done a still bigger service to their country. Producing their own vegetables and berries, perhaps enough to eat during the season and to put up for winter use, not only increases the food supply but also saves transportation, for these articles need not then be brought long distances over the railroads. For these reasons, the government has much appreciated the school gardens, in which School Garden Army there have been enlisted about 1,500,000 children. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, says that he hopes next season to multiply this number of children by two, if not three.

During the past summer, it has been hard to journey by train or by motor over very much country without coming upon numerous of these school gardens. For the most part they are laid out in neat rows, and faithfully tended by boys and girls working with rakes or bending over to pick weeds. Oftentimes, too, the land on which the gardens have been made was not before serving any good purpose at all; we read that 20,000 acres of hitherto unproductive home and vacant lots have been converted into productive gardens. This releases an equal area of truck gardening land for the production of other foodstuffs, which perhaps require more expert cultivation or are more necessary for war purposes. More than this, too, it has given thousands of children something useful to do with their long vacations—something which they knew to be important in helping to win the war for democracy.

Fifty thousand teachers in the United States have been given instruction in gardening, so that they might help and direct the efforts of the children. Hundreds of thousands of mothers and fathers have become interested, too, having either worked with their children or started home gardens of their own. Not only has much money been set aside by President Wilson, from his national security and defense appropriation, to promote this work, but the Bureau of Education has done its utmost to help the movement, as have many thousands of civic, commercial and patriotic organizations, all over the land.

Every one is working with a will, you can see that for yourself; but the greatest effort must come from the children. Although so many of them gardened industriously this season and last, there is an opportunity for thousands more to join their ranks.

In order that you may know just what these children have been doing in their gardens and how they have enjoyed their work in them, there follow several letters, which have been written by boys and girls.

One letter reads: "Through the endeavor of the War Garden Committee, a lot of land was obtained for the purpose of having the boys of the various grades in our school plant a garden under the supervision of one of the teachers. The soil was cultivated and seeds planted, consisting of corn, beans and potatoes."

"Shortly after planting, the boys would attend the garden several times each week during the school days for one hour, from 12 o'clock noon until 1 p. m., and in vacation time once a week for two or more hours to remove the weeds, hoe the corn and hill the potatoes."

"Our garden was very successful and each of the boys who cared for the garden received a generous share of the vegetables raised."

"In September an exhibition was held in one of the school halls, where we had on exhibition beans, corn and potatoes that were raised in the garden, for which we received a prize of two war savings stamps."

Another letter, this time from a girl, reads as follows: "I would like to tell you about our school war garden this year. It was really a great success. In the first place, our teacher let us choose the vegetables we would like best to plant. I chose beets, because they are about the nicest of vegetables. I think. We each had a small plot of ground to plant in. Then we each divided our little gardens into three separate rows and planted our seeds. I used two packages of seeds, at 10 cents a package. Each day some of the boys went out and watered the gardens. During the summer vacation, the janitor of the school took care of the gardens, and when we came back the vegetables were all ready to be pulled up and sold. Some of the turnips were as big as plates and the beets were extra large also. During the day our principal let some of the younger grades go out and pull them up. Just before school closed again, for a short time, we were going to have a sale and the pupils and their parents and friends were going to buy the vegetables, at 10 cents a bunch. All the money we were to get was to go to the Junior Red Cross. The sale had to be postponed, but we expect to have it just as soon as we get back to school."

Another young gardener describes his experience thus: "This summer I worked in a war garden and I got a lot of pleasure and knowledge out of it. I then started a garden of my own. First I had beans which bear three times, then I pulled up my plants and planted cabbages, turnips

and beets. My plot was only 10 feet long and about two feet wide; but I got a bushel of beans and six cabbages from it. A great thing to grow is parsley. It is very easy to raise and will keep on growing in the winter, if you transplant it into a box in the house. One thing to remember is that when you want some parsley, always cut the biggest stalks first. Besides being a very patriotic thing to have a war garden, you in the meantime learn quite a good deal about intensive gardening."

One very little girl writes: "Early this spring I planted beans, peas and one head of cabbage; the bean and pea vines were full grown when I left for the farm. But the pods had not even started. In August my mother canned some of my beans and all of my peas. When I got home this fall I started to make a football of my cabbage, because my father thought it had rotted on the stem, but mother picked the outside leaves off, and we had it for dinner next day. It was very sweet and tender. Yesterday I picked about two-thirds of my beans and got a peck basket full. I have found that I can get a good deal from a small piece of land, without much care or expense. Next year I intend to spend more time on my garden and produce more from it."

"P.S. I am letting some of my beans dry up, so that we can use them as baked beans in the winter."

## Bess of Hardwick and Her Glass Palace

You may go by train from London to Mansfield, metropolis of the "Dukeries" district; you may there put up at the most curious of old inns which owns a courtyard and an ancient spiral oak staircase; you may then take a comfortable open carriage and drive a few miles into the country—the pleasant English countryside, here bright and shimmering green in the sunlight, there gray-green and hoary with old gnarled trees which were once part of Robin Hood's Sherwood Forest. All this you may do as a preliminary to a visit to Hardwick Hall.

"Hardwick Hall. More glass than wall," so sang an old verse, which is still true. For, as you leave your carriage and its friendly old driver at the end of a broad path, you see before you a marvelously vast expanse of picturesque Elizabethan dwelling, all a-shimmer and a-glitter with the glass of innumerable Tudor windows.

Whether it was that "Bess of Hardwick" was wanting novelty in dwelling-places—she whose hobby was building, always building—she certainly achieved something out of the ordinary when she erected Hardwick Hall. Inside, it is much like other large and imposing homes of the nobility, of which this "Dukeries" district is full; but, outside, it is altogether unique—almost a glass house.

Not far distant lie the ruins of a still earlier Hardwick Hall, in which Mary, Queen of Scots is believed to have found her prison for a time, with "Bess of Hardwick" as her jailer. It was when this original castle was destroyed, soon after Mary Stuart's tenancy, that "Bess of Hardwick" called in those workmen whom she so constantly kept employed and set them at building one of the most interesting of the great houses of England.

In speaking of the Eskimo dog, Jean Henri Fabre, in "Our Humble Helpers," thus refers to the reindeer: There is but one species of this sort that can live in these desolate regions, and that is the reindeer, which is about as large as the stag, but more robust and thickset. Its horns, or antlers, are divided each into two branches, the shorter one pointing forward, the other, the longer, pointing backward, and both ending in enlargements that spread out somewhat like the palm and fingers of an open hand. . . . It is content with a kind of food that none of our animals would touch. It is a lichen, white in color and divided into a multitude of branches, close together and presenting the appearance of a little bush a few inches high. It grows on the ground, which it entirely covers for immense stretches. During the winter the reindeer scratch the snow with their fore hoofs and uncover the coarse plant, softened by moisture; and this plant they browse. Thus it is that interminable fields of snow . . . supply sufficient pasture for these animals. This lichen, last vegetable resource of the extreme north, is called reindeer moss, and is found everywhere, in the most arid lands, between the poles and the equator. Among the underbrush of our most barren hills, you will find it in abundance, fresh and supple in winter, dried up and crackling under the feet in summer. . . .

In Lapland, the reindeer is a domestic animal. There it fills the place of our cattle and serves at one and the same time as cow, sheep and horse. The Laplander lives on reindeer milk and its products. . . . When the ground is covered with snow, he harnesses the reindeer to his sled and travels as many as thirty leagues a day, his swift equipage with its broad runners gliding over the snow and hardly leaving a trace behind. The reindeer is not rare in Greenland, but there it lives in the wild state, for the Eskimo, much less civilized than the Laplander, has not yet learned how to win it to his uses and accustom it to domestic life. It runs at large.



## MUSIC

## The Return of Puccini

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Who does not love—or at least like—Puccini's music? Classicists may call it trivial. But, to most persons who frequent the opera house, it is an unquestioned joy.

Eight years ago, under the composer's supervision, Puccini's work known as "La Fanciulla del West" was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was, as we all know, an agreeable setting of Long and Belasco's drama, "The Girl of the Golden West." Since then the maestro has not given us anything. His idleness has been due to various causes. By some it has been ascribed to failing power. The chief reasons are however very different. First, the depressing influence of the war. And, next the dearth of librettos.

At last Puccini has gone back to work. He has closed his ears against the sounds of strife. He has found the librettos for which he had been searching. This season we are promised three short operas from his magic pen—"Il Tabarro," a lyric drama in one act by Giuseppe Adami, from the well-known tale of the French novelist, Didier Gold, "La Houppelande," "Suor Angelica," a mystery play in one act, book by Gioacchino Forzano; and "Gianni Schicchi," an opera buffa in one act, book by the same Forzano. They will be heard soon at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Then we shall know if the Puccini of today has his old skill, his flowing melody, his glowing color. These in the past have been his special gifts. These and a certain charming "personal" note, less deep, perhaps than some of us may wish, but sweet and human.

Puccini has, of course, not Verdi's genius. We should not name him in a breath with Richard Wagner. The fact remains that he is still an idol, not only in his own land, but in all lands. A century hence his works may be forgotten. They are not made for all time, like Shakespeare's, but for ours. They have been fashioned to delight their own brief day, a day which, till the outbreak of the war, seemed unheroic though not undramatic. Like Kipling's stories and Beldini's pictures, they are expressions of a period.

And this, maybe, explains the hold they have on us. Puccini's place is not near the high gods. He ranks with Massenet, Mascagni and Zandonai; below Bizet, Richard Strauss and even Gounod; far, far below such masters of their art as Verdi and Wagner, Gluck and Meyerbeer.

But, none the less, Puccini is intensely human, and, in his way, beautiful. What could be more soothing, after a good dinner, than to attend a performance of "La Bohème," or "Madama Butterfly"? Even the tired business man appreciates such works as these. They allow him to relax. They move one, now to tears and now to smiles. We take Puccini as a crowning pleasure of a pleasant day. Society approves him unreservedly. One need not be very erudite, or very musical to enjoy the "Racconto" of Rodolpho, or the long love duo of Lieutenant Pinkerton and his poor, faithful bride. Few ears are deaf to the more scholarly beauties of the opening episode in the third act of "Tosca." None of these call for great concentration in the listener. And if they did, they might not be so popular. Puccini's music speaks to lazy audiences, as surely as the more epic works of Gluck and Verdi. It stops them, for a time, in languorous joy. It is quite safe for the least educated opera-goer to rhapsodize, within bounds, over Puccini. No man or woman need feel shame for being stirred by the appeal of Cio-Cio-san, or Mimì or Rodolpho. The more serious will no doubt prefer "Otello" and "Egitto." Compared with works like "Pelléas et Mélisande" and "Louise" or "Carmen," the most effective of Puccini's operas (which I incline to think is "Tosca") appears trifling. But managers risk less by producing an opera by the composer of "La Bohème" than by presenting a new work by his most famous rival.

No wonder, then, that already all New York is full of eagerness to hear the most recent efforts of the most popular living writer of lyric drama. There will be long lines round about the Metropolitan on the first evening set apart for the performance of the long-hoped-for novelties. Caruso and Amato and other favorites in the casts will try to outdo themselves in their respective parts. The conductor of the night—presumably Maestro Moranzoni—will be on his mettle.

Puccini is not conspicuous for his industry. Since he created his first opera, "Le Villi," he has invented only eight or ten more works, his "Edgar" (a failure), "Manon Lescaut," "La Bohème," "Tosca," "Madama Butterfly," "La Fanciulla del West" and his new one-act offerings. Temperamentally, as he admits, he is rather lazy. He is not forced, you see, like many greater men, to strain his genius. Besides, at heart he loves his ease and at least as much, as if not more than, writing music. He spends a large part of his time near Pisa, where, in a hamlet on the banks of a small lake, at Torre del Lago, he devotes himself to duck-shooting, motor-boating, sailing and tending one of the most generous orchards in Italy. There is little, except a piano, in his country home to suggest an artist. He is prouder, or at all events more interested, in the array of shot-guns in his bare and simple rooms, than in his library. At Torre del Lago, where some years ago the writer had the privilege of visiting him, when he was engaged on the second act of "La Fanciulla," he found him dressed in the robust country of a rural sportsman, reveling in the lushness of his plums and peaches, and eloquent about the boars which infested the wild, tangled woods which stretch for miles from his estate to the seashore.

The Italian librettist with whom he

was collaborating on "La Fanciulla," sat down with the composer and the writer to discuss luncheon, presided over by Mme. Puccini, who was soon after to be the protagonist of a real tragedy. The talk ran idly on music, shooting and librettos. Puccini professed admiration for Debussy, some of whose progressions, he said, he had himself used—as he declared, unconsciously—in certain passages (which he played over later). He made only a single criticism of an unfriendly kind on Debussy. "He lacked melody."

Speaking of his own music, the maestro explained, dwelling at considerable length on his assertion, that he rarely if ever went out of his way to put "local color" into his operas. In "Madama Butterfly," for example, he had borrowed only two real orient-

He suppressed it because, as he naively said one day, "it did not begin to be interesting till it was nearly ended."

Personally, Puccini is modest, quiet and unaffected, conscious of the exact place he fills in art, and free from the importunities which distress one in some masters. He speaks little and avoids gesticulation. His most excellent quality, apart from his creative charm, is his common sense. It was this common sense that prevented him from committing the blunder of officiating as conductor either at the rehearsals or the public performances of his works, when he visited America. In private he will cheerfully sit down to oblige a friend and play through a whole opera. He is an excellent pianist, like Saint-Saëns, with a fine sense of rhythm. He thinks that in parts of "Tosca" and in

## NOTABLES GATHER IN SAN SEBASTIAN

## Popular Spanish Resort Draws Unusually Large Crowds Including Cabinet Members and Diplomatic Corps

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Spanish correspondent

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain.—Before the season had reached its height, it was calculated that there were 30,000 visitors in San Sebastian, most of them from Madrid and persons of

ment begins to work here with tolerable smoothness. Here, as has been seen, cabinet meetings are held and important decisions reached. This being the case, it follows that the diplomatic corps must come also, as it is glad to do, and so on the Paseo de la Concha in the morning, at the Real Golf Club in the afternoon, or in the Casino in the evening are to be seen the ambassadors and ministers of all nations. The eminent people of foreign countries seem to prefer to stay at the same places as their fellow countrymen as far as possible. Thus the strong Argentine colony is found mostly at the Bella Esco. Yet the stately Cristina is probably the most cosmopolitan hotel in the world at the present time.

The feeling that San Sebastian is the



La Alameda, San Sebastian

Showing the crowds of visitors at one of the most popular of Spanish summer resorts

tal themes. In "La Fanciulla" all he pretended or aspired to do was to express emotion "humanly." He harped on the self-evident "humanism" of his music, protesting that, without human inspiration in his plots and characters, he was incapable of composing.

Withal, there must be a thin streak of mysticism in Puccini's nature. On meeting him, years after, in Paris at the Hotel Westminster, he informed the writer that one of the ambitions of his life was to write music for "The Assumption of Hannele," Gerhart Hauptmann's dream-play. And now, as we know, one of the three novelties which he is to give us at the Metropolitan will be mystical and legendary in character. What Puccini would have made of "Hannele" heaven knows. Perhaps it is just as well, though, that he kept his hands off it.

On his piano at Torre del Lago, the maestro always keeps the score of "Pelléas et Mélisande." He does not give some other scores, to which he has possibly owed much, equal prominence. Among them might be mentioned the "Boris Goudonov" of the Russian Mussorgsky, and the "La Wally" of the Italian Catalani. Poor Catalani has been freely and indeed cynically borrowed from by his more popular contemporaries. Mascagni and Puccini are both indebted to him, though they may not acknowledge it. The confessed fondness of Puccini for Debussy does not extend to Dukas. After his first hearing of "Ariane et Barbe-bleue" at the Paris Opéra-Comique (the writer was fortunate enough to be with him and Toscanini, on that occasion), he raised his hat ironically and remarked, "With all respect for Monsieur Dukas, I can't follow him." He seemed rather narrow. Toscanini, on the other hand, was fascinated by the opera and at once insisted on its being produced by Mr. Gatti-Casazza.

At one moment in his career Puccini toyed with the idea of creating an opera out of a novel by "Ouida," whose career ended within a mile or two of Torre del Lago. He changed his mind, no doubt. For quite lately Mascagni used the novel in question ("Two Little Wooden Shoes") as the subject of his "Lodoletta."

Stupid people as a rule do not admire Puccini. Merely simple folk and most clever folk, even the more sophisticated of them, as a rule like and delight in him—though "with a difference." To the average opera-goer, whose devotion to opera is of itself some proof that he is intelligent and in sympathy with beauty, Puccini is the ideal composer, the man from whose charming tones he gets most pleasure for the least toll of trouble. To quote from his own lips, Puccini is before all else, dramatic. Inspiration does not come to him till he has seen, or imagined with great vividness, some drama or dramatic "situation." Much of his time, while he was in America, he spent in the Broadway theaters, watching performances of characteristically American plays, in the hope that one of them might furnish him the theme for an opera.

In addition to the works which he has given the world, he has written one which he destroyed. It was based on the tragedy of Marie Antoinette,

"Madama Butterfly" he found the fullest expression for his artistic temperament. But he has an abiding fondness—shared by a majority of opera-goers—for his "La Bohème."

It is often perilous for an artist, whether he be a singer, an actor, an instrumentalist, or a composer, who has been an idol of the public, to invite comparisons with his own earlier and successful work, after a long absence. When the new operas of Puccini are presented at the Metropolitan they may be weighed more thoughtfully and commented on more critically than they would have been, had not eight years elapsed since the production of "La Fanciulla" in New York and Milan. Yet the peril, in Puccini's case, may not be great. For his works have never yet been dropped from the American repertories. Puccini is still a habit, hard to change.

## SEED GRAIN FOR SETTLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—An order-in-council has been passed by the Dominion Government whereby the system of supplying seed grain to needy settlers, and the collecting therefor, has been changed. From 1914 up to the present time the Dominion Government made the advances directly to the settlers, bought the seed, shipped it to the internal elevator, where it was cleaned, sacked and re-shipped to points of distribution. All this handling added very much to the price of the seed, under the new arrangements the settler will be enabled to purchase the seed locally, the Canadian Bankers Association having agreed to make loans to needy settlers on unpatented Dominion lands. The rate of interest on these lands will not be more than 7 per cent. The government guarantees the bank to the extent of principal and 5 per cent interest only, and should the bank not collect from the settler, this is all it will receive from the government. On the collections made by the bank the government will pay a commission of 1 per cent. The new system will effect a great saving in distributing and collecting of expense.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Recent rate increases and the more rapid movement of western grain toward the end of the month are both factors in an increase of approximately 20 per cent in gross earnings of the Canadian railroads in September. Even with earnings of the Grand Trunk's American lines now excluded from the figures, combined gross earnings of the three principal systems are the largest ever reported for the month. Gross earnings for September by companies, with the increase in each case, and the aggregates follow: Canadian Pacific Railway \$23,292,000, increase \$1,340,000, or 11.2 per cent; Grand Trunk Railway \$6,346,525, increase \$1,883,904, or 42.2 per cent; Canadian Northern Railway \$4,950,900, increase \$709,200, or 21.2 per cent.

more or less substantial means, and they were arriving in huge drafts from the capital and other parts. Unkind remarks are sometimes made concerning the railway services in Spain, and perhaps most of them are deserved; but the company that deals with the traffic from Madrid to these shores has made valiant and not unsuccessful efforts to cope with the necessities of the situation. The trains have been full to overflowing, and it has been necessary for travelers to engage their places several days in advance, but somehow all who have wished to come have arrived and the trains have reached here with wonderful punctuality. Of course, large numbers of persons have made the journey by automobile; and if the Spanish roads are not all that might be desired this journey from the capital to the Vizcayan coast is in the way of scenery and interest one of the finest that could be imagined.

So San Sebastian is rejoicing in its success, and despite many assertions to the contrary it is declaring that life within its boundaries is no more expensive than in other seasons, or, at all events, no more so than in Madrid. Certainly there are assertions to the contrary, and one of the most eloquent defenders against them concludes a declaration with the words, in English, "San Sebastian forever!" It is a curious circumstance that in the newspapers and in social talk the use of English phrases in this manner, without any special significance being attached to the words or their having any special beauty—for surely in this case the Spanish "por siempre" is good enough—is becoming increasingly common, while French phrases, which would often be better, are rarely encountered and German, never. There appears something almost stupid in the Spanish selection of some English words for special use. For example, the word "meeting" for a public assembly, which is becoming almost universal.

There is another matter in regard to which San Sebastian is on its defense. It was sure to happen. The Casino is being attacked. It is a beautiful casino, highly reminiscent of Monte Carlo both outside and inside. It is the headquarters of much that is best in the dramatic and musical entertainment of the San Sebastian season. The orchestra, the concerts and the theatrical presentations compare very well with anything in Europe. But it is a great gaming institution, and there is now a strong movement on foot for the suppression of this gaming, and it has been brought forward in the municipal council.

At the height of the season San Sebastian is highly representative of Spain. It seems to be a summary or an essence of the nation, more perhaps than any other summer resort in any country. There is royalty, to begin with, and the entire Ministry, either in San Sebastian or the vicinity. So much so is this the case that this is looked upon as the seat of government in the hot season. The most necessary officials, secretaries, sub-secretaries and clerks with all their boxes and papers are brought along from Madrid, and the machinery of govern-

capital or national headquarters for the time being is increased by the number of societies and institutions of various kinds that naturally and agreeably determine to hold their annual and other gatherings there during the season, instead of having them in Madrid or elsewhere in duller times. The Committee of Maritime Traffic, the Shipowners, and other bodies have been holding their deliberations here. This year also there is a great camp of the "exploradores" at Martutene near by. This seems to be in the nature of a general congregation of exploradores; it is asserting itself even more than the companies of these persons that are to be met with occasionally in the capital and different parts of Spain, which is saying much. The exploradores are in the nature of societies of Spaniards established for traveling and demonstrating in a patriotic or semi-patriotic way in their own country. They swoop down on a place in large numbers, examine it and all its neighborhood, assert themselves, move in procession and sing their special hymn, cheer for the King and Spain, and expect to be made much of by the local authorities and people. Exactly the value of these proceedings is a thing not to be estimated. The big gathering of exploradores at San Sebastian, which includes those from Valladolid, Bilbao, Zaragoza, Madrid, Pamplona and other places, has been having a splendid time. There have been about 600 of them. The Ayuntamiento has done something for them, performances for their benefit have been given in the theaters, banquets have been given to the council, they have appeared before Doña Cristina, and they have been generally petted, while they have ostentatiously laid wreaths on monuments of a national character, have marched in procession and sung their hymn and so forth. On the whole, it has appeared to watchers that it is no bad thing to be an explorer.

In San Sebastian in the season one encounters, passing unnoticed amid the throng, the human reminders of many episodes and eras in the history of countries and communities, some of which are half or wholly forgotten.

M. Malvy is the latest addition to these celebrities at San Sebastian, though it will be long enough before his case is forgotten. As he drives and walks here, he seems to be cheerful, and if a man must be exiled it is without doubt his present sentiment that there are worse places for him to be exiled in than San Sebastian. For an example of the celebrity of another day, there is the lady who is often to be seen in and about the Casino listening to the music, attracting little or no attention, for the world has forgotten her. Yet a generation or more ago this lady held the peoples of Europe and America captive by her voice; she was a star of the first magnitude, and monarchs were not satisfied unless she sang before them. It is Mme. Christine Nilsson, the once glorious Swedish soprano, who made her debut in Paris in 1864 and afterward gained the most brilliant successes all over the world, and especially in America. She married a Spaniard of some distinction; that, no doubt, is one good reason why she is living here now. He was Señor Don Angel Vallejo Miranda, the Count de Casa-Miranda, who fulfilled various important political functions in the wake of Canovas del Castillo. He was little known in the capital, though very well known abroad, particularly in Paris.

In the French capital during the third empire and the early days of the Republic he had indulged in journalistic and literary pursuits, and was often a contributor to the Figaro and Le Gaulois. He became attached to the Spanish Embassy in Paris, and at the time the Prussians were round about there he made an adventurous attempt to penetrate the lines. He was, however, made prisoner. He was taken to the other side of the Rhine and things looked bad for him at one time, as the Germans contemplated shooting him. He had an interview with Bismarck, who treated him with exceptional severity and made him understand that his prospects were exceedingly black. However, he managed to escape to Switzerland concealed in a case of merchandise and thence he got back to Paris. Subsequently he wrote a book entitled "Un diner chez Monsieur de Bismarck."

Another important incident in his life was the protest he was called upon to lay before the French Government for their cold treatment of Alfonso XII on his return from Germany. This was an incident of no small political importance in modern Spanish history. France had its own opinions about the taste and value of the visit of the Spanish King to Germany at such a time, and showed her resentment. Some protest had to be made, and it was thought that the Count de Casa-Miranda would make it better and more tactfully than either the Spanish Ambassador in Paris or the Foreign Minister, the Marqués de la Vega de Armijo, who accompanied the King.

There are, of course, some evidences of war, but they come chiefly from the sea. There is a continual interest in the ships that pass by and those that put their men ashore for a brief spell, or run into the neighboring harbor of Passajes. Men who sail the seas in these days, whatever their mission, are described and thought of as heroes. At night at San Sebastian, groups of foreign sailors sometimes move about in each other's company, singing their national songs. There are French, British, Italian, Norwegian and others, but of all the songs, the Marseillaise is always the most prominent and its notes may sometimes be heard echoing as it seems against the hills which guard San Sebastian on either side. And, for another reminder of war, the Ayuntamiento has asked the owners of large houses to leave the doors open at nights so that the lights may shine out, and thus help to economize in coal. For there is not so much light anywhere in Spain, even in gay and happy San Sebastian, as once there was, and there is to be less in the future.

## MILK PRICE IS ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Retail milk dealers of Salt Lake City have raised the price of milk to the consumer. Milk now costs \$1 per eight quarts instead of nine quarts as heretofore.

## PLANT TO OPEN GREAT UTAH TIMBER LAND

## Governor Bamberger Proposes Construction of Railroad to Make Available the Vast Supply of the Kaibab Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The vast timber supply of the Kaibab forest, estimated at 9,000,000,000 board feet, will be made available for Utah if plans formulated by Gov. Simon Bamberger for the construction of a railroad into the forest reserve are consummated. Governor Bamberger plans to take the matter up shortly with the United States Railroad Administration and enlist the aid of Director-General McAdoo in carrying out the project.

After traveling through the forest, Governor Bamberger has reached the conclusion that the estimate of 9,000,000,000 board feet of timber is conservative, and that the forest will produce even more. The Kaibab forest holds sufficient timber to supply the entire southwestern territory, it is believed. It is one of the largest bodies of standing timber in the United States and is now inaccessible to market, the nearest railroad connection being 200 miles distant.

The construction of a railroad into the Kaibab forest will serve a two-fold purpose. Not only will it open up the vast timber resources to Utah, but it will serve also in connection with the reclamation of 4,000,000 acres of virgin land in the Colorado River basin and open vast acres to cultivation. The road into the Kaibab will be essential to the hauling of supplies and material to be used in connection with the reclamation project.

It is hardly possible that the Kaibab road will be constructed until after the war. Since it would take at least a year to complete the railroad, the timber to be obtained would not be accessible to shipyards as a war emergency measure.

Governor Bamberger will ask the government shortly to reopen the old case of disputed territory, lying in Arizona, which Utah claims. He will ask that the part of Arizona north of the Grand Canyon, comprising Coconino and Mohave counties, be given to Utah. The adjustment of the matter favorably to Utah probably will depend upon an act of Congress and the consent of Arizona.

Governor Bamberger also favors the improvement of the wagon road into Little Zion forest, to open up the oil territory in that section and to furnish a means of access to tourists.

## PACIFIC TRADE ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Five delegates from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce will meet representatives of the local Board of Trade here to discuss the formation of a Vancouver branch of the proposed Pacific International Chamber of Commerce. The new organization is intended to act as a clearing house of sales and market information in conjunction with existing trade organizations and to further the prosecution of foreign trade from North Pacific ports. A general meeting of representatives from all the coast cities will be held in Seattle later.

## REQUEST TO CONSERVE COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. C. A. Magrath, Fuel Controller for Canada, has issued the following message to the people of Canada: In view of the extraordinary demands on the part of the United States, due to its war efforts, all must be prepared to conserve coal. At the present time, it is evident that the users of hard coal must supplement this supply by a certain quantity of soft coal and wood. While this war is on, we must be prepared to adjust ourselves to conditions that may affect our comfort, especially if it means greater war effort.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## NINETEENTH CENTURY LANDSCAPE PAINTING

## Segantini and Three Others

To the younger generation—at least—the interest of Nineteenth Century landscape painting is in the leaders of Impressionism and Post Impressionism. Soon the pioneers of these creative movements will be considered, but before that is done notice must be taken of a group of men—an Italian, a Swiss-German, a German and a Russian, who have italicized their names in the later history of landscape painting. Of these four—Segantini, Böcklin, Thoma and Chelmonski, the Italian is the greatest.

Giovanni Segantini (1858-1899) was one of the most original of the moderns. He was as original and racial as Winslow Homer. He painted the upper Engadine Alps with an uncompromising romanticism equal in fervor to the way Winslow Homer, with uncompromising realism, painted the coast of Maine.

As an original, Segantini may be compared to his great predecessor Giotto, who broke away from the Byzantine tradition and painted man as his half-opened eyes saw man and nature in Italy of the early Fourteenth Century. Segantini turned away from the sophisticated Italian art of the late Nineteenth Century, went up into the mountains, and there, on the basis of what he saw, painted, with a technique original as his vision, his mystical and romantic dreams in terms of landscapes, pastorals and allegories. Those who saw the large room devoted entirely to Segantini at the great Paris Exposition, those who had never seen a picture by him before, became aware that a force had entered European art.

Primarily Segantini was a landscape painter, but his work bears no resemblance to either of the three great C's—Constable, Corot, Courbet. Even in such allegories as "The Punishment of Luxury," and "The Unnatural Mothers," it is the landscape, not the fierce allegory that attracts and holds. He is popular with all sorts and conditions of men because his color is always pure, never muddy, always straightforward, never affected. His technique is a kind of mosaic of color which waves rhythmically across his pictures, and his values are always of color, never of tone. He is a sun man. His inspiration was sunshine, and the look of mountains from above, not from below.

Above all he was a decorator. Not consciously; but he had that rare gift, so common in the old days, so rare now, of seeing a picture as a decoration. How delightfully decorative is his "Ave Maria a Trasbord" showing a boat laden with sheep passing along a lake high up in the Alps against a background of mountains flooded with the light of the setting sun. One would have thought so outstanding an Original as Segantini, original both in technique and vision, would have escaped imitators. No, the imitative Germans have been at him. Wide popularity, through a reproduction in color, has been given to Eiler-Samaden's "Heisse Stunde." It is an absolute plagiarism from Segantini.

The question arises, how did this Original become an Original, how did Segantini become Segantini? The answer is quite simple. He became Segantini in the way that Winslow Homer became Winslow Homer—simply by being himself. Before he was 20, while working in the art school at Milan, he made this wise remark, "Academies do real art harm by turning out a lot of painters who are not artists." That statement goes to the root of the matter. Artists train themselves. They cannot be schooled. They acquire their knowledge anywhere, just when they need it. Academies turn out mere painters. While in the schools at Milan, Segantini described himself as being homesick for the mountains, and he said: "I will go back there as soon as I have acquired a technical method of color and design quite my own." That he did. In the High Alps, he remained—alone, avoiding other men's pictures, studying nature and seeing her across his temperament. Here again is a parallel with Winslow Homer. He, when he had made up his mind how and what he would paint, retired to the coast of Maine—alone.

Segantini had little help from anybody. Deserted by his father at the age of four he was put under the care of a "female relation" who appears to have been a "charlady." From the garret where they lived he ran away to the mountains, where he was befriended by some kind-hearted peasants. He looked after their animals; they gave him board and lodging. Everybody knows the story of Giotto, the shepherd boy, revealing his talent to Cimabue by drawing a sheep on the flat surface of a rock; and everybody has refused to disbelieve this story even when learned historians prove it to have been untrue. But nobody has yet denied the story of Segantini and the pig. It is said that the mountaineers of Brianza were so impressed by his drawing of a pig on a wayside stone that they carried the decorated stone and the boy to the local authorities, by whom he was sent to Milan. Segantini's pictures are rare. You may find them in the galleries and churches of Italy, but I doubt if there are many in American collections.

Arnold Böcklin was also a romanticist—of a kind. He was always in the mood, carried to the very power, that enveloped Claude Lorraine when he painted "The Enchanted Castle." But Böcklin, being a Swiss-German, spread his sentiment much thicker than the austere Frenchman. Böcklin introduces all manner of fabulous creatures into his pictures. They are quaint rather than terrible. The landscapes in which they sport always have a solemn grandeur. It is wonderful what he can do with a few

cypress trees and a still lake. But he is too German to suit the Anglo-Saxon taste. Compared with, say, Courbet, he is a scene painter. He was a thinker, a deliver into profundities, and if thought and peering into gulfs made a great artist Böcklin would be in the first rank.

If we are inclined to over-estimate Böcklin, all we have to do is to whisper the names Manet or Whistler, and at once we are recalled to what art is, in the hands of artists. Even a fellow German, Meier-Graefe, is hard upon Böcklin because of his popularity among sentimental Germans. Hard? He banishes him. Listen! "He lies like a log in the way of the future, though he helped to shake off from our shoulders many an incubus of the past. For many he was a stepping-stone to the Elysian fields, but now he hangs upon our wings like a heavy colossus and threatens to drag us down lower than we have ever been. Away with Böcklin! Not because he is a German; there are more thorough Germans than he. Not because he has imagination—there are more imaginative people! Not because he is a poet—there are greater poets! Away with him! Because he has been false to all that was greatest in the past achievement of the old German masters, and because his empty panels bar the way to the future for which Goethe hoped, and for which our noblest have fallen, because there is no principle of development in him."

Well, when a German throws over a fellow German of eminence the anger of the "Angry Anglo-Saxon" quite disappears.

Neither was there any actual development in the work of Hans Thoma (1839-1899). In art, as in everything else, modern Germany shows few signs of creation or of development. Hans Thoma has spaciousness and atmosphere; he always seems to be about to do something great, but he never succeeds. He began well; he seemed to be an original, but when he became popular with the crowd he became superficial. He has the distinction of having introduced Manet to Germany, which was rather like introducing a Lee-Enfield rifle into an armory stocked with blunderbusses. But it is often a real pleasure to meet a Hans Thoma in a public gallery. He opens a window. The prospect may be thin, but the window has really been thrown open.

Chelmonski, the Russian, had more talent, and a higher integrity than Thoma. Like the Russian novelists he moves easily and spaciouly among elemental matters. He exhibited a sunset, "Kermess in Winter Time," in Paris some years ago, that startled the jaded Parisians into quick admiration. Of this group Segantini is incomparably the greatest. Chelmonski comes next. Segantini was a man of genius, the others were men of talent. And he had the wisdom to know that genius can only be nurtured—alone. Probably Segantini never read Goethe. Had he done so he would have been interested to read that Goethe says somewhere, "Talent is nurtured in a crowd, genius in solitude."

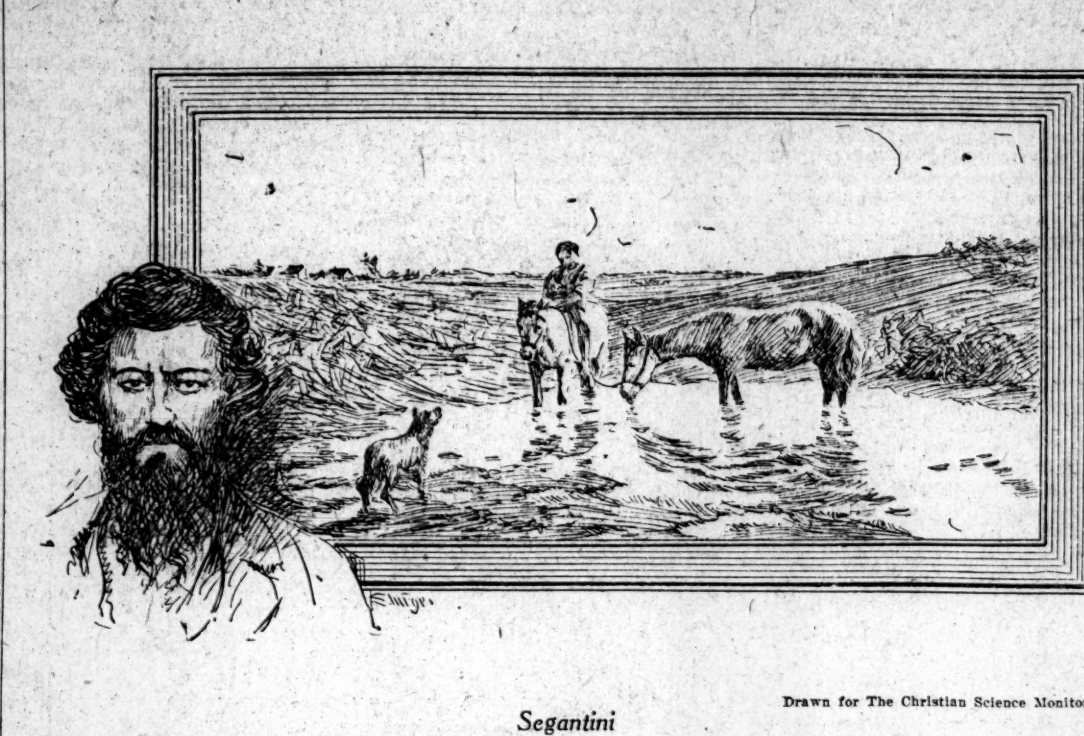
## THE QUESTION OF WAR MEMORIALS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Among the many questions which will arise directly peace is concluded is one which is of considerable moment to the art world—the question of the erection of the memorials by which our sentiments about the war will be recorded for the information and inspiration of future generations. The desire to put into visible form evidences of the feelings which war has aroused is common to all nations. It is one of the most obvious ways in which a people can express its sense of its own endurance and symbolize the gratitude it feels for the sacrifices made by its men and women for the good of the community as a whole. It is one of the best means available for reminding future generations that for them, quite as much as for ourselves, we fought and suffered; it is one of the best, too, for enforcing upon them the example we would like to set them of patriotic effort and of devotion to the cause of right. Art has the power above everything else to keep alive this spirit and to stimulate the imagination of the people, because all art that is true and sincere reflects the spirit of the people and owes its imaginative strength to the quality of the popular mind. A country deeply stirred will have in its art something vital, something significant, that carries immediate conviction; and a country which has fought its way to peace through bitter experiences should be able by means of its art to make its sense of what it has endured intelligible for all time.

It is important, then, that the memorials which will be required in the near future should be worthy of the events they are designed to commemorate. It is important that they should be artistically of the highest merit and that in dignity of sentiment and nobility of idea they should be beyond reproach. It is essential that the situations assigned to them should be wisely chosen and that in each case the right relation between the monument itself and its surroundings should be carefully established; and it is most desirable that in the erection of them every means of making more convincing the message they have to deliver should be seriously considered.

All this, clearly, will be impossible if such matters as the character of the memorial which is to be set up, the place it is to occupy, the artist to whom it is to be entrusted, and the amount that is to be spent upon it, are to be left undecided until the war is over. If they are not dealt with beforehand, they will come up for dis-



Segantini

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

cussion just when the thoughts of the people are occupied with the countless details of social and industrial readjustment which will have to be grappled with directly peace comes again. Schemes for monuments will be hurriedly devised and as hurriedly carried out, artists will be incited to work against time without the opportunity for quiet thought or deliberate execution, sites for memorials will be hastily chosen and insufficient attention will be given to their suitability. New ideas and new interests likely to affect the artistic point of view will be springing up in all directions and the sentiment of the war will be beginning to lose its hold upon the people.

Under such conditions art could hardly fail to suffer. Taken unawares, with its plans immatured and its organization incomplete, its forces would be dissipated and its energies would be wasted in feverish and incoherent effort. It would pay the penalty of being unprepared and it would lose heavily in the struggle against forces too strong for it. To save it from such a fate should be the concern now of all who love art; upon them lies the responsibility for making art ready for the demands which must be made upon it in the near future and for equipping it for the fulfillment of its mission as the interpreter of the true spirit of nations tried and not found wanting.

## WORK THAT IS NOT DONE IN VAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Is museum instruction of value to children? The Art Institute of Chicago thinks so, for in the current bulletin, it declares:

"Perhaps the visitor passing through our galleries has come upon a group of children sitting before a piece of sculpture, or a painting, or an object of fine craftsmanship, and listening to an informal lecture upon it. Perhaps he wondered what it was all about, and why the children were invited to come. He may have thought it a rather hopeless or purposeless task, this bringing of the aesthetic to children. If he did, it was because he did not understand; and if he stopped to investigate, he would find it otherwise."

"But," continues the bulletin, "to a childhood such as this is brought a glimpse of the beautiful, an expression of the feeling for beauty that lies dormant in every one. It may be in the form of a landscape, or a piece of pottery, or a cast of the Elgin marbles—and a responsive note is struck. Then, to continue the paraphrase, 'does one feel the vital throbbing of a tremendous joyousness, of gayety, fresh hopes and dreams, of leaping young emotions.' Like deep-buried, bubbling springs bursting up resistlessly to renew the fevered life of the town. Then does one find the true children underneath, 'everybody's children,' and one begins to realize what it can mean to these boys and girls, this opening up of a new world. It can give them new hopes, it can take them out of their often sordid surroundings, out of the narrow rut into which the commercial viewpoint of parents and schools is likely to sink them."

"To instill facts, to teach history, to cram their heads with useless book-knowledge, is not the aim of the museum visits. But to introduce them to a new source of joy and a way out of the tiresome monotony of a monotonous existence, to arouse in them the respect and reverence due the fine arts and their creators—this is the purpose. Not every boy and girl who come to the Institute are so influenced by what they meet here. Some never come again, some remain indifferent; but if there is one out of forty who is given a glimpse of the vision, then may the visitor know that the visits are not hopeless, and then may the Art Institute feel that the work is not done in vain."

## ART LECTURES FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Lorado Taft, the sculptor, is to go to France this winter, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., to lecture to the American soldiers on the art of that country. Mr. Taft, who spent a number of years in France studying art, points out that many of the soldiers are quartered in regions that are the very homes of art in France.

## PORTRAITS OF SPANISH WOMEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Exhibitions of special subjects, or of the works of particular artists, past or present, have not only been numerous in Madrid in recent times, but they have attained a very high degree of excellence and interest. Splendid as the public collections in the galleries of Spain are admitted to be, such occasional special exhibitions as those to which allusion has been made serve to indicate how great is the wealth of the country in its artistic treasures, how few compared to the splendid whole are the specimens in the galleries and how rich are the private collections in the palaces of the old families.

There seems to be an organizing instinct at work at the present time. A few earnest people are developing ideas for these ephemeral exhibitions, and, having developed them, they scour those private collections and they seek to the owners thereof to the end that they lend their treasures, and thus there is built up for a week or a month such a show of painting as makes each of them a veritable epoch-making display of full historical, artistic and educative importance, the like of which, seeing the many private sources from which the rare specimens are gathered, will in all human probability never be assembled again.

For much of the great and successful endeavor of this class—the earnest thanks of all lovers of art in Spain are due to the Sociedad de Amigos del Arte, whose annual exhibitions are quite unforgettable. Their latest adventure is one that seems in some respects to crown all their previous work. They have gathered in one exhibition some 70 portraits of Spanish women of all kinds, royal ladies, court ladies, the wives and daughters of Spaniards of distinction, peasants and others from the Fifteenth to the middle of the Twentieth Century, painted by Spanish artists of varying periods, styles and grades of distinction. These pictures have practically all come from private collections and they are enormously interesting in more ways than one. They have an educative value; they teach something of the manner, the style and the adornment, its changes and development, of the women of different types through these 400 years which saw Spain at her greatest and then something much less. Then they teach something of the development of the art of portrait painting in Spain, and they give the visitor some idea of the attitude of the artist toward femininity.

And that latter is in some respects the most interesting point, for those without a deep acquaintance with Spanish art who come to an exhibition of this kind of Spanish women of many ages and great celebrity are doomed to disappointment. Here in these portraits of the women is expressed not only much of the somberness and austerity of Spanish art, its enormous and unceasing seriousness, but the fact that artistic Spain, when representing woman in artistic work, has never approached the subject emotionally, as did the great Italian portrait and figure painters. Woman in all her femininity has only a slight place or even no place at all in the chief works of Spanish art. The Spanish artist is, as it were, something of a misogynist. So these Spanish women are for the most part grand creatures, splendid in their way, but stern, cold. But this does not make the temporary collection less interesting or less worthy of study.

Here are Spanish women of all classes, the solemn Isabella and the beauty, Leoncacia Zamora. The Primitives, as they are known in Spanish art, whose time began in the Fourteenth Century and ended when the period of national unity began, are well represented. There are the works of Jorge Inglés, of Sanchez Coelho, Pantoja de la Cruz, Bartolome Gonzalez and others. Of this group, Sanchez Coelho, disciple of Raphael and Antonio Moro, is generally considered the chief, and his portrait of the Duquesa de Bejar, regarded as one of his best, is a strong feature of this exhibition. Its coloring is strong and admirable, and for this occasion at

any rate the artist discarded his habitual rigidity and painted the head of the little girl with a distinction and feeling that were unknown to the Spanish painters of his time.

Juan Pantoja de la Cruz had none of the saving graces that Coelho sometimes displayed. The best example of his work in this exhibition is a portrait of "Doña Ana de Austria with a Dwarf." Although it is generally accepted as such, some say it is not really his work. However that may be, it certainly was the work of some painter of the North; it is cold and strong, and it represents femininity in the manner, not at all agreeable, which was common to Spanish painters of the time.

There is a little more cheerfulness to be found among the works of the painters of the Velasquez school which follows. The flesh tints are brighter, the surroundings less severe and straight, and there is a trifle more animation. A fine portrait is that of Doña Mariana of Austria by Juan Carreño de Miranda, and the same artist has painted a splendid picture of a daughter of Philip IV. This exhibition has done much to stimulate interest in and the study of Carreño, in the direct line from Velasquez as they say, and his successor. He has been too little considered; here his merits seem to be better appreciated than before, and there is some gossip of organizing a special exhibition of his works. He owed much of his qualities to Velasquez, but there are some who say that in some respects he was even superior to the great master. It has always been understood that he was much under the influence of Van Dyck, but there is evidence that Rubens influenced him far more. Rubens is strongly indicated in the afore-mentioned portrait of Doña Mariana.

There are more warmth and life when the Goyas are reached, and yet here again there is austerity despite all the soft grays, the fine flesh tints and the graceful posings. Two portraits of the actress "La Tirana" are splendid in their way, but what an opportunity for sparkling life instead of splendid dignity was missed in the portraits of this actress!

From this point onward the portraits of the Spanish women hardly become more attractive as examples of femininity; something a little coarse seems to creep into the conceptions of the painters. But in the examples of the latest school bringing us to the middle of the last century, there is some excellent work. A foremost painter of this final period was José Madrazo, whose time ended in 1859. He devoted himself to portrait painting as few Spanish artists have done. In 1841 in Rome he painted a picture, "Las Tres Marias," which made him famous and after that he settled to portraiture in Spain. In all the great houses in the country there are examples of his work, and here there are seven excellent specimens of it. He has had many detractors among modern art critics, but latest judgments are more in his favor.

But perhaps of those later times the works of the romantic José Gutierrez de la Vega attract most attention. They embrace a subtlety and delicacy and a peculiar charm which is all their own. This painter was a modest and timid fellow; his productions were few. It was said that his ideal was to sink his personality in the art of Murillo, but he could not persist in his imitations of the religious works of the Sevillian master, and all his success lies in his portraits that followed. Now he was attracted by the English portrait painters of the Eighteenth Century, then by the realism of Velasquez, and finally he was drawn into the orbit of Goya. In this exhibition is a portrait of a woman unknown—and whose identity is much speculated upon—lent by Señor Eduardo Ramon, which is a strong feature of the general display, and is considered the finest portrait of La Vega ever painted, the hands being a work of art in themselves and enough, as many remark, to make the reputation of an artist.

The entire exhibition was splendidly conceived and well achieved, and the thanks of lovers of art in Spain are due to Señor Aureliano de Beruete, the chief organizer, who has prepared for it an illustrated catalogue abounding in the most interesting notes, which is in itself one of the most interesting art publications of the year.

## OPENING OF THE NEW YORK SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The opening exhibition of the season at the Montross Gallery has more than intrinsic interest. For one thing, it represents a group of a dozen or more of the best of our younger progressive painters—those who are just conservative enough to form an acrobatic human bridge between the Academy and the Independents. Better than the official exhibitions of either of the aforesaid, because more specific and condensed, it indicates just where and how they stand—such significant men as George Bellows, John Sloan, Allen Tucker, Eugene Speicher, Walter Pach, Eugene Higgins, Karl Anderson, Max Kuehne, Randall Davey, Leon Kroll, Guy Pène DuBois, C. Bertram Hartman, George Ot, et al.—here at the threshold of 1918-19. The outlook appears distinctly favorable.

It has been argued repeatedly, and with reason, that, however war's tumult may stun and confuse artists for the time being, its ultimate effect will be only to confirm and strengthen them in such traits of individual worth as they may possess. And not only the artists, but the art market upon which they depend for the patronage which shapes their ends—in lieu of the church and state paternalism of bygone ages—is likely to emerge stimulated, but essentially unchanged. A new generation of millionaire art collectors, with tastes which have been to an unprecedented degree fostered in America, is now coming into the field. For them, some of the glamour which formerly played about the foreign old masters will have shifted to the native, new and young.

George Bellows has been lately putting forth some strong lithograph work dealing with "That Monstrous Thing Called Kultur." All the more reason, then, why he should come back where the home fires are kept burning, to paint with more zest than ever the "Portrait of Anne in Black." Anne is the artist's little daughter, and here she blooms in a perfect flower of a picture—which is also, incidentally, a sumptuous piece of color decoration, achieved in a triumph of technical improvisation. A blond-haired, blue-eyed, wistful child, with a black ribbon bow in her hair to match her simple little frock, against a saffron-rose background, gives a true Velasquez motif, which Bellows has brilliantly carried out. One shrinks from dragging in the hack word "bravura." But surely this canvas will not be lost sight of, and wherever it is seen appreciatively there will be pure painters' delight at the way in which the artist has brushed in the ineffable faxen-gold texture of his little girl's fluffy head of hair.

While there is nothing else superlatively fine in the exhibition, half a dozen things are attractive in ways rather out of the common. One of these is Leon Kroll's romantic portrait of Leo Ornstein, futurist prodigy of the piano. Genuine romanticism is a new note in the work of Mr. Kroll, where we are accustomed to find more cleverness than sincerity. But in this case the enthusiasm of personal friendship, perhaps, has freed the artist's natural ability from the shackles of imitation, and he has achieved a sonorous presentment of the pianist, including a pair of powerful, compelling hands, one of which holds a book bound in deep crimson—a climax point to the warm, agitated expression of the whole scheme of somber browns and purple-tinged white. Another head, the portrait of a girl by Eugene Speicher, is highly charged with a Cézanne intensity of characterization that really seems innate in the picture's making, and not a shallow laying-on of surface mannerism.

Eugene Higgins' "Over There," a glimpse of helmeted soldiers marching in a storm, is the only war allusion, and a very remote one at that. It is one of the deep, organ-toned compositions peculiar to this painter, who is elemental, like Millet, and seems to drop in unostentatiously among the saturnine men of the ages, but not of any particular age, past, present or future. His kindred spirit, in this show, is John Sloan, humanist and landscape lover, whose single contribution, a "Black" and "White Cow" in a rocky pasture bathed in the golden-purple light of late afternoon, strikes an unexpected note of idyllic poetry.

A landscape of quite another sort, more coldly intellectual, and personal almost to abstraction, is DuBois' "Bernardsville," a green copse-covered countryside, with pale distances fading into mystery, and a vaguely restless sky that hints of portent. This is imaginative quality, uttering itself in subtle if straightforward terms of realism. Walter Pach's mood is a degree further removed from the literal, though it impresses the brow furrowed hillsides of autumn clearly enough, considering how hazy adao Taft, and "Statue of the Republic," by Daniel Chester French.

The Logan Square Monument by Evelyn B. Longman, sculptor, and Henry Bacon, architect, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois to the Union will be dedicated soon.

On the other hand, when Hartman depicts the top of a mesa in the clear

sunlight of reason, in normal perspective and natural colors, interest suddenly ceases. Something of the same prose commonplaceness of vision is what alls Clifford Beal, in whose "After the Shower" the brushwork is altogether too summary to hold any sense of illusion. Max Kuehne has two Gloucesters, one a "Gray Day," the other relatively sunny. But Max is no luminescent, and even his sunny day is dull by comparison with the high-keyed modernistic landscapes, which juxtaposition he can hardly escape in this or any other well-assorted exhibition nowadays. As for Randall Davey's "Portrait of a Woman," it suffers even more cruelly from comparisons immediately at hand. It has the accustomed dash, even brilliancy—but no depth, no modulation, no nuances. A certain singing tone, doubtless, but too much the raw, flat tonality of a signboard.

Now, there is not a single picture among the 24 on current view at Montross that might not be derived, in strict analysis, from some established European source or example. In a few cases, to be sure, these sources are exalted ones—Velasquez, Frans Hals, Millet, Cézanne. And even among the others the percentage of originality is probably as high, proportionately, as at the Academy. But when we consider that this relatively placid level of conservatism represents studious self-restraint on the part of younger artists who are still serving apprenticeship in preference to exploiting reputations already well begun, an optimistic view is justified. When the call for great American artists comes, they will be equipped and in line to answer it.

## WAR SKETCHES BY BOMBARDIER WALLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The exhibition of drawings by Bombardier Waller, the Australian soldier-artist, has closed after a very successful season in the Fine Art Society's rooms. The subject-matter of his pictures was taken from actual experiences as a soldier on a transport, in training on Salisbury Plain, and on active service in France. Many of the drawings, particularly the larger ones, deal with the tragic side of warfare, and these carry with them an impression of sincerity and reality which one does not always find in the more set composition of the battle painters, or in the sensational tableaux of the illustrated papers.

No studies in color were shown, the mediums used being pen, wash, and black chalk, with the effects helped out in some instances by the use of tinted paper and Chinese white. The range of subject in the troops' drawings was necessarily meagre; and as nothing specially dramatic happened on that particular voyage of the Medic, such titles as "Sketch from a Hammock," "Peace, Perfect Peace," and "Cooks' Fatigue" are prevalent, but in camp in England the scope is more extensive, and the artist made good use of the spare time at his disposal, as many spirited sketches such as "William the Conqueror Arch" and "Salisbury Cathedral" testify.

The greater number, and perhaps the most arresting of the drawings were those under the heading "On Active Service in France," and though some were given in the Bainsfather spirit, the dominant note was one of stern purpose and grim performance, in which the 45 howitzer battery, with which the artist served, was prominent.

Before his enlistment in the Australian Imperial Force, Bombardier Waller was a student in the painting school of the Melbourne National Gallery. He enlisted in August, 1915, and returned to Australia in January without his right arm, a misfortune which he triumphed over by learning to draw freely and proficiently with his left hand, some of this work being shown in the exhibition.

## HAMILTON STATUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The dedication of the Alexander Hamilton monument in Grant Park, Chicago, recently, was an event of interest to art and historical societies. The address on Alexander Hamilton was delivered by Mr. John P. Voigt Jr., of the Hamilton Club of Chicago. The monument was presented to the South Park commissioners by Frank G. Logan, representing the B. F. Ferguson fund, and was accepted in behalf of the commissioners by Roy O. West. Miss Barbara Blatchford, a descendant of Alexander Hamilton, unveiled the statue. It was modeled by Bela Lyon Pratt and the architecture designed by Charles A. Coolidge of Boston.

This is the third dedication of work provided for under the B. F. Ferguson Monument Fund, of \$1,000,000, the income of which is to be used to beautify with sculpture the city of Chicago. The other works are, "the Fountain of the Great Lakes," by Lorado Taft, and "Statue of the Republic," by Daniel Chester French.

The Logan Square Monument by Evelyn B. Longman, sculptor, and Henry Bacon, architect, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois to the Union will be dedicated soon.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Queen Elizabeth's Navy

A few words in detail may be spared to the constitution of the fleet which was about to accomplish so splendid a service. [That of meeting the Spanish Armada in 1588.] In ordinary times, one or two second-class vessels alone were kept in commission, which discharged the duties very imperfectly of Channel police. The navy did not exist as a profession. It was the Queen's policy to appear as little as possible in any work that had to be done, and to leave it to privateers. When officers were wanted, they were chosen from those who, like Sir Francis Drake, had distinguished themselves as adventurers. The crews were engaged by the week, by the month, or for some special service. A commission was appointed in 1583 consisting of Burghley, Walsingham, Howard, Drake, and Frobisher, to examine into the condition of ships and stores, and so to organize the yards at Portsmouth and Chatham, that a squadron could be held ready for sea if suddenly called for. The whole navy was then thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The charges for its future maintenance were divided into ordinary and extraordinary. The first covered repairs of all kinds: wages of shipwrights, carpenters, clerks, watchmen, and cost of timbers, ropes, anchors, mooring cables, and other necessary dockyard expenses. For all this the Queen allowed four thousand pounds a year. She thought the sum excessive, but it could not be brought lower. The second, or extraordinary charges, covered special expeditions, for which in every instance a particular estimate was made by the council, with the lighter cordage, canvas, provisions, and other perishable stores of which the consumption varied with the nature and extent of the service. It included also the building of wharves, sheds, and storehouses, and also of new ships, of which it was then decided that one at least must every year be added to the fleet. Construction of this kind was done by contract. The ships were expected to last in good condition thirty years at least. The Bonaventura, a vessel of six hundred tons, was built in 1560. She was with Drake in his expedition to the West Indies in 1588. She carried his flag at Cadiz in 1587. She had been engaged in every service of consequence which had been undertaken since the Queen's accession. She was caught in a gale in the beginning of 1588, and ran on a sandbank at the mouth of the Scheldt, when, to use Lord Howard's words, "it was thought impossible, unless she had been made of iron, that she should not have been severely injured if not lost." She was got off "without a spoonful of water in her well," and after a hard life of twenty-

## Possibilities and Realities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Jesus said, "The things which are impossible with men are possible with God," he was simply drawing a line, as his words often did, between material and spiritual perception. He had been showing the rich young man that, although a man kept the whole law, if he yet retained a belief in the reality of matter, he would utterly fail to grasp eternal life. While finite belief identifies man with matter and calls matter substance, there must inevitably arise before that finiteness a vast array of things which seem impossible. What to mortal sense is an impossibility, that is, the realization of eternal life here and now, becomes a possibility just as soon as the human being is willing to part from the belief that life is material and to begin to work out the problem of existence "with God," from the basis of Principle and idea.

In the common meaning of the word, possibility cannot properly be associated with Principle, that is, in the sense of something which may arise or become true, for God has already created all being, and His work is finished. The ultimate, the complete, is a fact, and to perpetual reality, nothing can be added or taken away. In the scientific sense, then, possibility is a term which the human being employs to designate those achievements, which he believes to be beyond man's own powers to effect, but which may not be beyond the power of spiritual understanding to effect. What he is really admitting, if he could analyze his thought, is that finite sense, being itself the very essence of limitation, can act only within its restricted material sphere; but as finite sense disappears, and access to higher ideas is thereby gained, that which, to materiality, was impossible, is found, through spiritual sense, to have become a present possibility, for the simple reason that actually existing spiritual realities have been discerned. This is, of course, only another way of saying that, as a man gains some understanding of Principle, his ability to grasp the actualities of being increases; and as he applies his understanding to any particular phase of the belief of limitation, that limitation or disability disappears and a truer manifestation of man's powers and abilities is revealed. This is to work "with God," to be governed by Principle, and "When man is governed by God, the ever-present Mind who understands all things," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 180 of Science and Health, "man knows that with God all things are possible."

The human mind is forever wondering how it may find the way to eternal life and harmony, though all the while it perverts the way by insisting that the spiritual and good is, for the present, impossible. This is clear evidence of the unreality of mortal existence, for to the real man, the harmony of divine being is an actuality. "Mortals have," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 253 of Science and Health, "a very imperfect sense of the spiritual man and of the infinite range of his thought. To him belongs eternal life." It is, therefore, a false sense of life, substance, and intelligence that hides the divine realities and induces mortals, even while they yearn for the good, to persist in circumscribing God within the limits of corporeal belief. Thus they necessarily retain their doubts and fears because of their blindness to unlimited divine Principle and its perfect reflection.

It is this false sense that hedges itself about with the belief in many impossibilities. To spiritual sense there is no such thing as an impossibility. Spiritual sense declares, as it inspired Paul to declare, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." Spiritual perception lifts consciousness above the limited and finite, to discern what already exists in reality. Then the human being begins to declare and to understand that these spiritual realities are present possibilities: until, having demonstrated them to be true, he sees their breadth from possibilities into present facts. It is just this change from material to spiritual perception that enables a man to overcome difficulties, to accomplish all that is good, and to advance steadily out of every hampering belief or condition. "The human mind, imbued with this spiritual understanding," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 128 of Science and Health, "becomes more elastic, is capable of greater endurance, escapes somewhat from itself, and requires less repose. A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms."

The infinite possibilities of man appear, of course, to good alone. The mortal sinner has not the slightest hope of achieving the permanent and good, so long as he remains a willful sinner. Evil may boast of marvelous organizations, ingenuity and accomplishments; but the higher the developments of evil reach, the more certain is their defeat for the reason that evil has no foundation in reality to rest upon. Only good arises and rears a permanent structure in Principle. This is surely what Jesus meant when he likened the relation of man to truth as that of the branches to the vine. Referring to the Christ he said, "I am the vine, ye are the branches: He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing." Without the understanding of Principle and of man as God's spiritual idea, a man is burdened with all the limitations of material belief. But through spiritual understanding, a man can grasp the realities of being and demonstrate them in present experience just to the extent that he is obedient to Principle. This was the universal truth enunciated in the angel's message to Mary in Nazareth. "For with God nothing shall be impossible." Spiritual consciousness of the divinely real first shows the spiritual to be a present possibility, and then demonstrates it to be the only fact, for the reason that to God all good is, and man, in God's likeness, forever reflects that good.

## The River Now Is Calm and Still

The river now is calm and still that, in its glory, rang with humming of the busy mill, the music of the gang. The forest echoes now no more the shining ax's strokes. No longer, stretching shore to shore, the firm the river chokes. Now silent runs the Saginaw; it knows the peace it knew. When first the ruddy Chippewa explored it with canoe.

The river flows with little change and melts in azure bay. But all the upland now is strange, transformed the verdant way.

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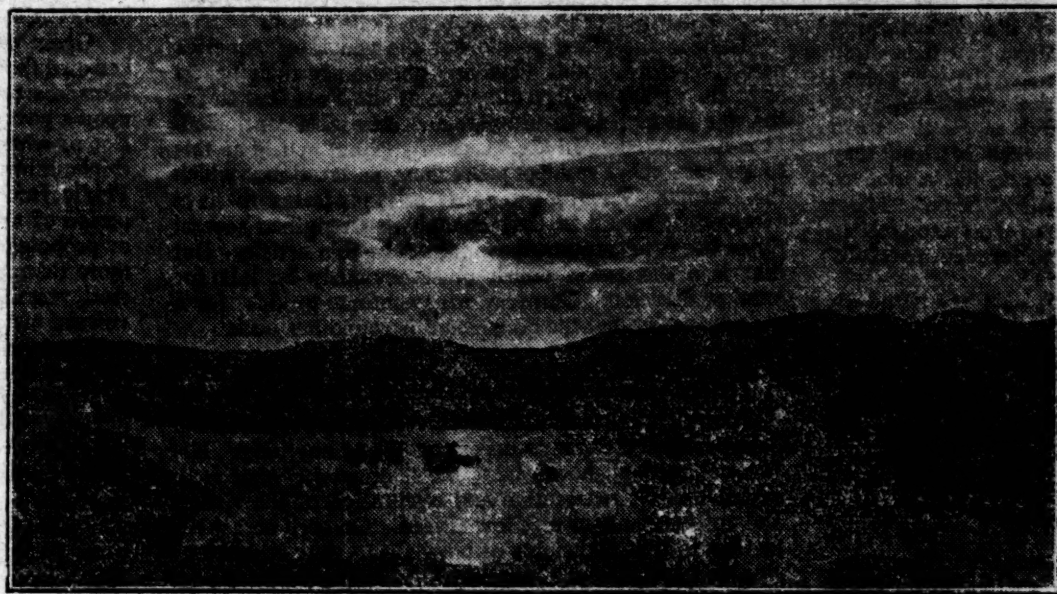
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## Bryant on the English Language

It has been urged by some as an obstacle to the growth of elegant literature among us, that our language is a transplanted one, framed for a country and for institutions different from ours, and therefore not likely to be wielded by us with such force, effect, and grace as it would have been if it had grown up with our nation, and received its form and its accessories from the exigencies of our experience. It seems to me that this is one of the most unsubstantial of all the brood of phantoms which have been conjured up to alarm us. Let those who press this opinion descend to particulars. Let them point out any peculiar defects of our language in its application to our natural and political situation. Let them show in what respect it refuses to accommodate itself easily and gracefully to all the wants of expression that are felt among us. Till they do this let us be satisfied that the copious and flexible dialect that we speak is as equally proper to be used at the equator as at the poles, and at any intermediate latitude; and alike in monarchies and republics. It has grown up, as every forcible and beautiful language has done, among a simple and unlettered people; it has accommodated itself, in the first place, to the things of nature, and, as civilization advanced, to the things of art; and thus it has become a language full of picturesque forms of expression, yet fitted for the purposes of science. If a new language were to arise among us in our present condition of society, I fear that it would derive too many of its words from the roots used to signify canals, railroads, steamboats—things which, however well thought of at present, may perhaps, a century hence, be superseded by still more ingenious inventions.—Bryant.



## Sunset on the Nile at Assuan

And why have men toiled and spent millions of treasure to raise this mill-long wall in the heart of dried-up Egypt? Without the Nile Egypt would be as barren as the Great Desert. With the great river, fertile Egypt is but an elongated oasis, a thin green line on either side of the stream, from Alexandria up into the heart of Central Africa. This thin green line in the days of the ancients made Egypt the garden and granary of the world, and for thirty centuries men have struggled to widen this line. But all the mighty undertakings of the past—the building of dikes to bind the floods, the raising of great walls to hold them back, the digging of canals and basins to lead the water to the fields—have been but pygmy efforts compared to this last great work, which, at a single stroke, increases the national wealth by eighty million pounds.

For water is gold in Egypt. In flood it rushes to the sea at the rate of fifteen thousand tons a second, and ten thousand men are called to drive it on. But when the crops are growing, the Nile is but a brook coursing through the rocks, and the law lays rough hands on the peasant farmer who, under the shadow of the night, dips out an extra bucketful for his crops. Now modern engineering attempts to save some of the summer flood that the cotton and grain may not shrivel in the torrid sun of the spring. It is cotton that makes Egypt a living land, for Egyptian cotton is known over the world as the best cotton grown. The dam at Assuan is such a dam as was never projected before. To build a great wall across an ordinary stream is merely a matter of labor, but to throw up a dam in the heart of a Nile cataract is a daring engineering undertaking. The work was carried on night and day through the winter and spring before the flood came rushing through the valley. An army of native labor was thrown into the ditch. At one time thirteen thousand men were at work on the Assuan dam.—Frank Fayant.

## The Blackberry in Chile

Where once a million forest trees gave greeting to the morn I trace the course of summer breeze through gently waving corn. The rugged days of youth are done, the forest echoes cease; Now all the days are sky and sun and all the nights are peace.

Yet, Saginaw, how great a past is sheathed with other years! In what a mighty mold were cast your lumber pioneers! They built their mills the stream beside, their camps upon the hill. Ere yet the red man's fire had died, ere yet his cry was still; And down that pine-embroidered flood, by currents onward whirled, They sent of silver-hearted wood enough to roof the world.

—Douglas Malloch.

Where a typical name to be sought for the central and southern districts of Chile, the first one which would occur to the traveler would undoubtedly be Blackberry Land. Indeed, throughout all the fertile districts the development of the blackberry has attained to phenomenal proportions. The sight of this astonishing growth appeals far less to the local dweller than to the traveler. The farmer, for one, looks upon the thing as a curse, and with no little reason. It has robbed his fraternity of innumerable square miles of pasture. He may do all in his power to discourage its vigor; he may burn it and cut it, but still, perfectly undismayed, it springs up with renewed energy, and contrives to flourish with astonishing zeal. It is no unusual thing here to see clumps of blackberry bushes twenty feet high and more, endowed with a density, moreover, which is unknown in Europe. Even its enemies cannot deny that the plant has its uses. It forms an impenetrable hedge, and one may walk for many miles along blackberry lanes, entirely shaded and shut in on either hand by walls of dense green.

The fruit is in proportion to the luxuriance of the foliage. I do not know where in the world these enormous bunches of berries can be rivalled. It is not necessary to pick off a solitary specimen here and there. All that is needful is to stretch out a hand and fill it with one of the countless swelling clusters by a single movement. Twenty or thirty handfuls would fill a basket of ordinary size. Think of this, you who plod patiently along, and plucking the berries one by one, watch the slow rising of the black tide!

But if you ask the average Chilean concerning the utility of these berries you will find him profoundly uninterested. It is true, he will say, that the poorest of the poor will take it into their heads to gather them from time to time. But why should they be interested in such things as these when grapes, pears, figs, apples and peaches are ready to their hand for the plucking? Out of a superabundance it is only the choicest that matters. It becomes clear, then, why the countryman does not bother his head about the blackberry.—W. H. Koebel, in "Modern Chile."

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## From "Illusions"

The cat is sharpening her claws on the trunk of an old apple-tree. An apple falls upon the grass; There is nothing like a bright summer morning For dreaming idle dreams.

Big white clouds above the pines Raise their snowy crests; Some linen on a line down the garden Flaps its wings in the laughing breeze.

The figs are ripening on the wall. The roses climb up the old dovecot; Above, an aeroplane flies madly by. The swallows dip and swirl around the chimney-pots. . . .

—Emile Cammaerts (tr. by Tita Brand-Cammaerts).

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## The Golden Eagle's Nest

It was feared, a few years ago, that the numbers of the golden eagle were diminishing at its last strongholds among the Scottish highlands, but, fortunately, these fears have proved groundless, and it is pleasant to be able to state that this dauntless bird of prey is quite holding its own; in fact, I should say that its numbers are, if anything, on the increase at the present day in the deer forests of the north. . . .

The golden eagle may be said to be confined to the counties north of Perthshire, though during the winter months stray individuals are met with much further south, and, in fact, have been obtained in various English counties. It is essentially a Highland species, however, and I do not know of any eyries at a less height than twelve hundred feet above sea level. Many of the eagles nest at far higher altitudes. The highest eyrie that I can call to mind at the present moment was built in a lofty precipice at a height of some thirty-five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and was facing almost due north. Notwithstanding its exposed nesting site, the mountain eagle is a very early nester, and the hen is sitting on her eggs before any other bird of the hills has even thought of family cares. In the case of the more sheltered eyries—those below the two thousand foot level—the birds often commence nest-building before January is out—I have seen them on January 27 carrying large branches to the eyrie, but, with one exception, I have seen only two kinds of nesting places utilized—a ledge of rock or an ancient Scotch fir. It is difficult to say which of the two nesting sites is the more favored. I incline to the belief that the eyries are very evenly distributed. . . .

When constructed in a tree, the nest often assumes very ample proportions, as it may be used for many years in succession, but after having reached a certain size it often collapses during a winter snowstorm, breaking down, perhaps in its fall, a considerable part of the tree in which it was built. A few years ago two eyries within a few miles of each other were broken down by a heavy fall of wet snow. One of the nests was of comparatively recent construction, but the other had been occupied for at least fifteen years in succession, and was quite six feet in diameter. I have recently noted that in many instances a pair of eagles have two eyries within a few hundred yards of each other, or even less, and they not infrequently make use of them alternately. Another interesting point is their habit of decorating these temporarily unused nests with green fir shoots—probably as a warning to other eagles that the eyrie already possesses an owner. Externally, the nest is composed of branches, often of considerable length and weight, and is lined with tender shoots of the fir, which the eagles invariably break off the parent tree. The birds are extremely partial to these young fir branches, and a short time ago I was interested to see a number of them in an eyrie situated a considerable distance from the nearest fir wood. In addition to fir branches the nest may be lined with a species of sharp-edged Carex, and sometimes with shoots of the cowberry (Empetrum nigrum). I have at times found branches of juniper in the eyrie, and in one instance, after the eagle had been hatched, the parent birds brought almost daily fresh shoots of the raspberry to their home, evidently for decorative purposes.—Seton Gordon in "The Charm of the Hills."

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Know the Truth First  
Haste not to relate news if you know not the truth thereof.—Washington

Every page, every line of Léon Gambetta's letters and private dispatches vibrates with his love for France and a mad desire to sacrifice everything rather than see his fatherland perish—everything, even the young Republic, for which its greatest, its most disinterested founder would, however, have given his life. The fatherland and the Republic were so inseparable in his mind and in his heart, and seemed so thoroughly knit together, that he considered that every loyal servant of France deserved to be thrust by the government." P. B. Ghoul writes in "The Life and Letters of Gambetta," translated by Violette M. Montagu.

"In the hour of France's dire misfortune this young advocate, who was then only thirty-two years of age, suddenly revealed remarkable talent for organization. By his extraordinary eloquence, by riding triumphant over all obstacles, Gambetta electrified the nation and, by his wonderful and happy knack of knowing exactly when to take the initiative, became the very incarnation of the National Defense. It was as if, at the sound of his wonderful voice, twelve bodies of troops, six hundred thousand men, fifteen hundred thousand guns and fourteen hundred cannons had sprung from the soil of France, prepared to defend the fatherland.

"Among Esquiros' papers was found an account of the installation of the new Minister of the Interior who had arisen from the ruins of the Imperial régime: nothing more poignant or more sublimely simple characterized the events of the Revolution.

"On the very night of Sept. 4, wrote Esquiros (the siege of Paris

## Gambetta

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## EDITORIALS

## Bang!

It was quite clear to any discerning person, as was said at the time, in this paper, that the "Snap!" in the Mittel-Europa alliance, at Sofia, was bound to be followed by a "Bang!" in Berlin. And it was equally deducible, from the very nature of kultur, as we have pointed out, ad nauseam, that when the Snap came it would come, as it were, out of a clear sky, and that the Bang would follow as the thunder follows the lightning. And now the Snap has been followed by the Bang, and all that remains is the picking up of the pieces. The picking up of the pieces is not, however, going to prove the simplest of matters. The acceptance of the terms put forward by President Wilson is something the Central Powers have got to realize is no matter of bargaining. The Germans have a bad record for faithfulness, which they have consistently maintained throughout the war. When you have fired a sufficient number of times from under the white flag; when you have shot men, succoring your wounded, often enough in the back; when you have made the word "Kamerad!" a mere synonym for treachery; you may possibly begin to discover that the world has a modern rendering of the famous lines which begin "Triste lupus," and that it is only prepared to trust the wolf in the sheepfold, when the wolf has had its teeth carefully extracted.

It is because those who have followed Mr. Wilson's careful and statesmanlike dealing with the lupus Germanicus are convinced that he is not going to allow the Wilhelmstrasse to lead him into any trap that their confidence in him remains unabated. Mr. Wilson knows perfectly well that the German armies in France and Flanders are in a trap from which they cannot escape except at fearful cost, and he is not in the least degree likely to do anything to enable them to gain by a trick-armistice something they could not gain by fighting. The President of the United States has not forgotten the Lusitania, any more than the American soldiers who flung themselves against the Marne salient shouting "Remember the Lusitania." What is remarkable is that, at the very moment when it is asking for peace, the German mind should so have misread the signs of the times as to have perpetrated another ocean murder, worse even than that of the Lusitania, in the sinking of the Leinster. That, however, is kultur in excelsis. The German always judges his neighbor by himself, and consequently always judges wrongly. He imagines that because frightfulness would intimidate him, it will necessarily intimidate his neighbor, whereas it only makes his neighbor more determined. Thus, having made up his mind to ask for peace, he is convinced that the way to secure it is to commit more atrocities, to sink more passenger ships, to burn more towns, so as "pour encourager les autres." The real effect is, of course, simply going to be to increase the price, but the German mind is still traveling, morally, in the orbit of the dark ages.

One thing which the German does thoroughly understand is the fact of the Third Battle of Cambrai, or whatever that victory may be termed in history. With his center broken, with his flanks bent, he sees the end more clearly than most people, for combined with his military disaster he is conscious of the terrible condition of things behind the lines. He knows that if he cannot make peace by negotiation, a dictated peace in Berlin is inevitable. He seeks, therefore, to avoid that issue. But he has not yet recognized that the peace which President Wilson is demanding is a dictated peace, whether it comes from his surrender now and his retirement across the border without resistance, or whether he goes on resisting, and is flung across the border. In other words it is going to be "Hands up!" now, just as completely as if the Allies were in Berlin. It is true that Germany may not recognize this yet as a country, and it is true that the Government will try to avoid admitting it so long as it can. But it has come to this all the same.

Now in reading diplomatic documents it is necessary to read quite as much between the lines as along the lines. Everybody who has ever read a German dispatch knows this. What diplomatic papers do not say is often quite as important as what they do say. And everybody who reads President Wilson's reply to the Imperial Government in Berlin, must bear this in mind, though not in the way it would have to be borne in mind if the writer of it was a German chancellor in Berlin instead of a secretary of state in Washington. What Mr. Wilson said, through Mr. Lansing, to the German Government, was not that he was ready to agree to an armistice to discuss terms of peace, provided always the Germans withdrew inside their own borders, but that until the Germans were ready to do this he did not feel justified in making any suggestion for the cessation of hostilities to the allies of the United States. If certain people, in the United States, have been unable to realize the difference between this and promising the Central Powers an armistice, if they would retire within their own frontiers, the Allies may rest assured that Germany, however she may approach the matter in her public diplomacy, is not privately under any misapprehension at all as to the facts.

Nor did Mr. Wilson say that he was prepared to recommend the acceptance of an armistice to his allies without guarantees of German good faith. On the contrary he has announced quite plainly to the whole world in his further utterances, to which both he and Germany have alluded, that guarantees of an exhaustive description are necessary to any negotiations at all. When, therefore, the German Government assents, as it professes to assent, to Mr. Wilson's proposals, all that the agreement comes to is that the President of the United States shall now propose to the Allies that they shall consider Germany's preliminary proposal, with the obvious intention, of uniting in a common declaration as to the full conditions on which an armistice can be agreed to; which conditions, it is perfectly safe to assume, will contain terms which will render abortive any hope Germany may have of taking advantage of the cry of "Kamerad!" in the shape of an armistice, to withdraw her armies from the clutch of Marshal Foch, and organize a new and more determined resistance on a shorter line along her own frontiers.

From the day of Mr. Wilson's first address to Congress demanding that relations should be broken off with

the German Government, down to today, he has not uttered a single word which could lead anybody to suppose that he did not fully grasp the situation with respect to Germany, and was not prepared to take every step necessary to enforce a complete acceptance of the Allies' intentions by Germany, and to require complete guarantees for the carrying out of these intentions. The President of the United States has not exerted himself to equip a huge army, to build up a navy, and to establish a great carrying service, for the sake of enabling Germany to retire from the war in a position immediately to start preparations for a new war. He has, on the contrary, made it abundantly clear that he is under no misapprehension whatever as to Germany's methods and as to Germany's intentions; and that it is his intention to continually reinforce the army at the front from the new drafts, and to intensify the production of matériel for the prosecution of the war, until the time when Germany finally hauls down her flag, admits that the effort to dominate the world has been a complete failure, and gives such guarantees for her good conduct as shall place it out of her power to start Armageddons at will.

Neither the allied people nor the people of America need, therefore, surely have any question in their hearts as to the ability or determination of the President to see the war through to its ultimate and inevitable conclusion. If it were possible in the space of such an article as this to go into the President's previous declarations, which the German Government apparently professes to have accepted, it would be easy enough to strengthen several times over the argument contained in this article. But that is a discussion which must obviously be left for another occasion. Germany may continue to kick, for a little space yet, but the allied lasso is round her neck.

## "Homenaje"

YOUR true Spaniard dearly loves a gala occasion, and he is ready and eager to make one out of anything. His favorite method, however, is the "homenaje," that is to say, the public recognition and celebration of the virtues and achievements of a fellow citizen. On such occasions, he rises to the full heights of possibility. Any other occasion is good, but a "homenaje" is unspeakably fitting. From the first trumpet call in the local press, the article which discovers, all too late, the extraordinary claims on public recognition of the one it is desired to honor, and demands that the lack be made good without delay, the Spaniard revels in every detail. The first public meeting, the appointment of the committee, the committee's appointment of sub-committees, the letters in the newspapers, the interview with the one to be honored, his graceful deprecations and deprecations, and then the bands, the flags, the banquets, and the speeches of the great day itself, represent a train of events altogether typical of Spain.

It is, of course, for this reason, because the affair and not the person is the thing, that too much significance need not be attached to the great "homenaje" which it is proposed to do to Señor Don Claudion Lopez y Bru, Marquess de Comillas, the head of the Spanish shipping firm, the Compañía Transatlántica. The Marquess is well known as a strong pro-German. It is quite openly insisted that he has intimate relations with the German authorities, and that he has been able to secure from Berlin special immunities for ships of his line. Now, as was pointed out in a recent dispatch from Madrid, it may be true that if such immunity helps the Marquess it also helps Spain, at a time when she most urgently needs all the shipping she can get. Nevertheless, those who have the most casual acquaintance with the German method are never for a moment deceived into believing that, in according immunity to the ships of the Compañía Transatlántica, Germany is actuated by a sincere personal affection for the Marquess de Comillas, or by a more widely diffused regard for the shareholders of the company. One instinctively looks for the quid pro quo, where Germany is concerned, and generally has no difficulty in finding it.

The case of the worthy president of the Compañía Transatlántica is no exception to the rule. Reports have been coming in from Las Palmas which throw a flood of light on the matter. They are well accredited reports, and they tell of how the agent of the company on that Spanish island persuaded an English firm, some time ago, to make a large consignment of coal to him, representing that it was intended solely for the company's vessels. The transaction was carried out, and the coal, eventually, found its way into the bunkers of certain German ships, that were interned at Las Palmas, and these ships, so equipped, one day stole quietly out of the great harbor, and took to the high seas as German privateers. The agent was of course "punished," but, within a short time, owing to the influence of a member of the Cortes, he was reinstated, and devoted himself to his previous calling with renewed energy and resource. German submarines are reported to "swarm round the Canaries," and German submarines are not in the habit of swarming anywhere unless they can gain something by so doing.

Now the Marquess de Comillas may know nothing about the activities of his agent at Las Palmas, but, however this may be, there seems to be abundant evidence to show that such activities would certainly not be deplored by him. He has never, it appears, made any secret of his strong pro-German sympathies. And it is to this man that a stone monument is to be erected at the end of the jetty at Cadiz, and a great "homenaje" is to be extended.

The project is already well under way. Launched by the Consul-General of Colombia in Andalusia, describing himself as "a bird of passage through the sphere of Spain," the inaugural meeting was held, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, under the chairmanship of the Alcalde of Cadiz. The committees of propaganda are at work; the press has given its full assistance; the Banco de España is receiving deposits; the committees are preparing to approach the King and the presidents of the South American republics, and Señor Dato's newspaper has given the whole movement its unequivocal blessing.

As has been said, however, perhaps too much significance need not be attached to the matter. A Spanish election, a Spanish political crisis, a Spanish "homenaje," are all one. They are, par excellence, "affairs in Spain."

## Canada and Ships

IN THE pooling of allied resources for the purpose of speeding up the war, the Dominion of Canada has undoubtedly arrived at a position in her industrial history

in which she will be able to contribute very considerably to the common cause. Not the least important factor in this common contribution is furnished by her considerably augmented mercantile marine. By a singular coincidence, due to somewhat dissimilar causes, Canada and the United States, however, found themselves at first in much the same unenviable position as regards both shipping and railroads. To take the case of Canada alone, she was distinctly short of tonnage for the shipping of foodstuffs, whilst she was further handicapped by almost prohibitive freight rates. Thus it became evident to her statesmen, before the war had far progressed, that a food-supply fleet of her own, operated by the Dominion, must be a feature of the immediate future if Canada was ever to realize that position in the commercial and industrial field to which she aspired. The help which the Mother Country could render in the situation did not suffice to meet the emergency. Canada, taught in the hard school of experience, was quickly to realize that the problem was not one as between a fostering Mother Country and a growing Dominion, but that she and she alone could solve it.

Given the need of reaching the foreign markets with her own fleet, and seeing clearly the path she must follow, Canada set to work to achieve her purpose by embarking upon a government policy of shipbuilding. Some impression of what she has accomplished is conveyed in the brief shipbuilding report recently issued by the Director of Public Information at Ottawa. The report covers the period of the war, and shows that Canada has launched, or proposes to launch before the end of the present year, more than 290,000 tons deadweight carrying capacity of steel vessels, and 156,000 tons deadweight of wooden vessels, making a total, since 1914, of 446,000 tons, represented by 112 ships. These figures do not include a large number of small craft of less than 1000 tons each. What is of equal significance with this national shipbuilding program is that the government has taken the essential step, without which the ships would have been practically useless, of forming a strong Canadian mercantile marine. The country is determined to man its own ships, and when the Minister of Marine, the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, stated, as he did the other day, that he was more than ever convinced that the government had embarked upon a wise policy in building ships and then operating them, he was practically echoing the sentiments of the entire country, which is desirous of meeting something more than a mere temporary war need.

The next move of the government, now that it has definitely embarked upon a policy of shipbuilding, will be watched with interest. Will its shipbuilding policy be made to fit in with the taking over of certain of the railway systems of Canada? The opportunity for coordination of the two systems, in short, for removing the great disability of a developed internal as against a negligible external transportation system, is probably too great a one to be missed. Indeed, Sir Robert Borden, in a recent speech, hinted something very much to that effect when he spoke of the addition to the national railway system of state-owned steamship lines.

What this government ownership and operation may eventually lead to, it is, of course, invidious at the present time to predict. From freight-carriers to palatial ocean liners, run by the government and coordinated with the entire railway system of the Dominion, is not a far cry, if only the question of competition with existing private companies shall be equitably adjusted. The subject, indeed, is one that invites the imagination. It has already engaged that of the Canadian people. And well it may, for Canada has undoubtedly a great future upon the ocean.

## The War Hits Delmonico's

NO OTHER restaurant in America has been so well known to the public as Delmonico's, in New York. In less than a decade, should the establishment rise out of its present difficulties, as thousands of people hope it will, it can boast a century of existence. Established originally in modest quarters at 22 William Street, by two sons of Switzerland, John and Peter Delmonico, in 1827, it grew in popularity, in size, and in elegance, until, long before the Civil War, it had come to be without a rival as a luncheon, dining, supping, and banqueting center for the wealth and fashion of the city.

The name Delmonico stood for sumptuous luxury. By the great mass of the people it was admired at a respectful distance. It had achieved such a measure of greatness in its special department that it could not be advertised. Everybody knew all about Delmonico's, for was it not constantly in the newspapers, in association with great people and with great events? The position of publicity director for Delmonico's, had such a ridiculous post existed, would have been purely a sinecure, for there was nothing to be said about the famous restaurant that New York newspapers, the correspondents of newspapers throughout the country, and all visitors to New York, who had seen the outside and heard about the inside of it, were not ready to say and to spread.

Delmonico's for nearly three generations, was a New York institution. When the "World's Greatest Showman" was on the ground; it ranked as a New York institution as much as did Barnum's Museum. Barnum had advertised himself with such thoroughness that others could contribute little or nothing to his achievement. His enterprise was, one might say, a publicity bureau with a museum attachment. For years he made capital out of his disagreement with a leading newspaper, by taking advantage of every opportunity, and he made opportunities where none already existed, to use the line, "This Establishment Does Not Advertise in the New York Herald." The fact that he and the first James Gordon Bennett had fallen out about something was too good a thing to be lost in a business way. Some men would have simply withdrawn their advertising matter from the Herald. This was not the case with Barnum. He withheld his advertisements and used the withholding of them to win increased publicity for his museum.

Delmonico's appealed to public interest, however, for reasons quite unlike those which fastened attention upon Barnum's Museum. The proprietor of the museum had declared that the public liked to be humbugged and, this being his conception of what the public wanted, he catered to what he believed, or professed for advertising purposes to believe, was the popular fancy. The brothers Delmonico, on the other hand, proceeded on the theory that a very large element of the public liked to be astonished, amazed, spellbound, and so they established

and maintained the most luxurious and highest-priced restaurant in America. Everybody went to Barnum's Museum at one time or another; everybody, at one time or another, passed by Delmonico's at least, and some went in.

Enough went in to make the concern immensely prosperous. But times were changing. Down-town New York was moving up-town. The older wealth and fashion were giving way to the newly rich and pretentious. Rivals of Delmonico's appeared. Delmonico's itself changed very perceptibly in order to hold the patronage of those who wished to spend money with something of a flourish. The commercial and financial classes broke in and supplanted the leisure class. Delmonico's opened branches; commercialized itself; spread out; did, in a word, nothing distinctive, but what everybody appeared to be doing.

Still it maintained its prestige. There never has been a time when it has not been something out of the common to dine at one of the Delmonico places. With the coming of the war the Delmonico places have become fewer, owing to the falling off in the kind of patronage which places like Delmonico's must have. The last of the Delmonico's, the place on Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, went into the hands of a receiver, the other day.

As before remarked, there are thousands of people who hope that it may soon pass out of the receiver's hands and, with the return of normal conditions, resume its place among, if not at the head of, the great resorts of its kind in New York. This wish is born of the thought that Delmonico's is really a historic American institution, and that of historic American institutions there are by no means too many.

## Notes and Comments

THE California Voice has certainly been reading the Bible, for after studying the article in their issue of September 5 termed, "How Can Two Walk Together," we have discovered that, though the hands may be the hands of the printer of The California Voice, the voice is distinctly that of The Christian Science Monitor. It is as thus: On the 2nd of August there appeared in this paper an article entitled, "Charity à la Prussienne." On the 5th of September the Voice had an article entitled, "How Can Two Walk Together." After twenty-seven lines of presumably original matter, the Voice suddenly becomes the voice of "an exchange," and the exchange continues for the next thirty-six lines out of our own editorial. Then the Voice, absolutely devoid of gratitude, becomes dumb for three whole paragraphs of our article, but is considerate enough to then join on part of our last paragraph to the already quoted part of our first paragraph, being even then inconsiderate enough to cut out a couple of words from that paragraph in the shape of "nolens volens," of which in case the Voice is having any trouble with them, we offer the following translation, "whether you like it or not." Thus, at any rate, does the Voice demonstrate how two may walk together.

THE news of victories following one on the other, as they have been doing this memorable autumn season, will have made many people feel somewhat as Horace Walpole did in 1871. Victories "came tumbling over one another from distant parts of the globe so as to look just like the handiwork of a lady romance writer," he remarked, and complained of the horrid strain it placed on his geographical powers. "I have scarce found Mecklenburg-Strelitz before I am whisked to Pondicherry—thunder go the Tower guns and behold Broglie and Soubise are totally defeated—How in two days can I digest all this? I cannot support two victories a week!"

THERE has always been more or less mystery as to what the Governor of South Carolina said to the Governor of North Carolina on an ever-memorable occasion, but, as a matter of immediate concern, it would be a great deal more interesting to learn what the King of Saxony said to the King of Bavaria when they met in the ante-room of the council chamber at Berlin. Anybody of ordinary information can come pretty near guessing, of course, but it is actually what each whispered to the other, behind his hand, that one would like to hear, repeated.

WITH a billion feet of lumber to cut, and its army of loggers scattered all over the world, the State of Maine is wondering how it is going to accomplish the important task to which it has been assigned. For twenty-five years the lumber from Maine's vast forests has been cut and handled by a polyglot host. Foremost among them were the skilled loggers from Canada, but a dozen languages were heard on the streets of Bangor. Danes and Finns touched elbows with Lithuanians and Poles. Germans, Swedes, and Russians were represented. Language meant nothing. Only powerful arms and unlimited courage counted. Now all is changed. The logging barracks are empty. The streets are quiet. The woodsmen are gone. Yet the trees must be cut, and the lumber hauled. Time was when all the logging was done by the men of Maine. Apparently the men of Maine must once more shoulder the axe. In no other way, perhaps, can they do more to help in winning the war.

THE management sincerely regrets to announce that all direct communication by rail between Germany and Turkey has been interrupted on account of the war. Such a contingency, of course, was not foreseen, and, in fact, could not have been prevented in any event. All intending travelers between Berlin and Constantinople, therefore, are notified that they can be carried only as far as Nish, with no prospects of getting any farther, owing to the refusal of the Bulgarians to grant transfers. And only yesterday, as it were, Berlin and Constantinople were almost like next-door neighbors!

WITH all their looting and their pillaging, the Germans have had to leave a wealth of steel in their retreat from France. This steel is buried in the grain fields and the woodlands over which the warring nations have been fighting. It is the steel from countless shells, and its value is high in the millions of marks. Some day it will be salvaged by the people of France, though serving as meager compensation to those whose fields have been damaged. These artificial mines will no doubt be worked for years, and the wasted German steel turned into the tools of peaceful French farmers.



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